

(the embryo) spirit and soul, and beauty of features, and power of sight &c. B. Mets. 87^a פנים וכו' Isaac's features were changed and made to resemble Abraham's. Lev. R. s. 18, beg. (ref. to Koh. XII, 2) פ' דשמש זו ק' פ' 'the sun (is darkened)', that means the bright countenance; a. fr.—*Pl.* (used as sing.) קלסמירין Ex. R. s. 28, beg. עשה the Lord made Moses' features resemble those of Abraham.—[Snh. 104^b קלסחר Rashi, v. קלסחא.]

קלסחא, קלסחורא, קלסמא, קלסמירא ch. same. Targ. Job XIV, 20 קלסחורא (ed. Lag. קלסחיר; Regia קלסטר אפי' Ib. XXIX, 24 קלסחא Ar. (ed. חור ...; Ms. חר ...); a. e.—[Snh. 104^b, v. קלסחא.]—*Pl.* קלסחורין, קלסמירין Targ. Job XVII, 7 קלסמיר Ms. (ed. קלסחור, not רי ...; h. text קלסחיר).

קלסמירין* m. pl. (Κοιλη-σπορυός) *Caelesyrians*. Esth. R. to II, 21, v. ברי. V., however, קלסמירין.

קלסמא m. (adapt. of *κλεισμάς*, as if a redupl. of *κλίσ*) *jester, dancer, buffoon*; ק' של מלך *King's fool*. Snh. 104^b Ms. M. (in a passage omitted in ed.; Ar. s. v. קלסטר: קלסחורא; Rashi קלסחר; Rev. des Ét. Juives XI, p. 215 קלסטר *κλεισμάς*; Yalk. Lam. 1000 קלסטר *dancer and musician*).—V. קלסמירין.

קלסחא, קלסחור, קלסמיר, קלסחורא, v. sub קלסח.

קלע I (h. h.) [*to swing*], *to cast, sling*. *Pl.* same. Sabb. 152^b וימקלעין לשמחן זה לזה and they (the angels) cast their (the sinners') souls to one another (like washers) (with ref. to I Sam. XXV, 29, v. ויב; Yalk. Sam. 134.).

קלע ch., *Af. אקלע* same. Targ. I Sam. XVII, 49. Targ. Y. Ex. X, 19 אקלע Ar. (ed. בלק).

Ithpe. אקלע *to be thrown; to happen to come, happen to fall (on a certain day)*. Hull. 110^a א' לסורא וכו' happened to come to Sura on the eve of &c. Ib. אקלעו לבי וכו' happened to come to the house (were the guests) of &c. Pes. 46^b וכו' וימקלעין וימקלעין since guests may happen to come to him. Ned. 8^a וכו' עד רמקלעין ליה וכו' until ten persons... pass by him. R. Hash. 20^a וכו' יום שלשים וכו' if the thirtieth day happens to fall on a Sabbath. Ber. 53^b לי מקלע לי כי מיקלע ליה וכו' Sabb. 117^b if I happen to get it. Sabb. 117^b כי מיקלע ליה וכו' if they by chance had bread that had been used for an 'Erub (עירוב); a. fr.

קלע II *to twist, plait*; [h. h. *to form a raised figure*, emp. קלע II]. Yoma VI, 7 קלעין, v. בלע. Sabb. 64^a עני קלע a poor man twists three threads and hangs the cord around his daughter's neck. Y. ib. X, 12^c bot. וקלע he that plaits three strings of hair on a person's head. Tosef. Maasr. I, 6 ולאגור וכו' (ed. Zuck. וליאגור *Nif.*) if the intention was about the garlic crop to plait, and about the onions to tie them

in bunches, ויאגור עד שקלע ויאגור he is not bound to give the tithes until he plaits or ties (or שקלע ויאגור until the things are plaited or bunched); a. e.—Trnsf. [*to weave a wreath*], *to adorn, praise*. Midr. Till. to Ps. XCII, end; Yalk. Ps. 846 קלעין לו ... קלעין לו הוא קלע על ויאגור ... קלעין לו he (God) praises those who fear him, and those who fear him praise him; you say (Ps. XCII, 16) &c., and I say, (Zeph. III, 13) &c.

Pl. same. Num. R. s. 9 וכו' היא קלע לו וכו' (not קלעה) she plaited her hair to please him (her paramour), therefore the priest loosens her hair; Tosef. Sot. III, 3 ed. Zuck. note קלעה; a. e.—2) קלעה or קלעה (comp. נעלפה, s. v. קלע II) *to plait a person's hair, dress, adorn* (v. supra). Ber. 61^a; Koh. R. to VII, 2; Sabb. 95^a; Erub. 18^a; Nidd. 45^b; Koh. R. to VII, 2 (ref. to ויבן, Gen. II, 22) מלמד this intimates that the Lord dressed Eve &c., v. בנדיחא. Y. Snh. II, 20^a bot. (ref. to II Sam. XX, 3 ויבכלל, v. בלע) מלמד שדוד דר מלכותו וכו' (בלע) this teaches that David had them dressed and adorned and made them come before him every day, and said to his evil inclination &c.

Nif. קלע *to be plaited*, v. supra.

קלע ch. same, *to plait*. Targ. Y. Num. V, 18 (v. Num. R. s. 9, quot. in preced.).

קלע I m. (h. h.; קלע I) *sling*. Sifra Sh'mini, Par. 6, ch. VIII כל כלי לרבוץ חק' וכו' 'any receptacle' (Lev. XI, 32), to include the sling &c. Eduy. III, 5 חק' שברית וכו' a sling the receptacle of which is of woven material. Sabb. 67^a קלע (fem.), v. נפש I.

קלע II c. (קלע II) *twisted cord, rope; plait*. Gen. R. s. 22 (ref. to Is. V, 18) כק' וזהו של ספינה (prob. to be read as the rope of a ship (a wagon), v. בבורא.—*Pl.* עגלה קלעין. Yoma 47^a קלעין שער' never did the beams of my house see the plaits of my hair (I always wear a cap in the house).

קלע III m. (h. h. *pl.*; preced.) 1) *curtain, sail*. Tosef. B. Kam. VIII, 17 וכו' ובלבד שלא יפרוס את חק' וכו' provided one does not spread the sail and detain the boat (when fishing in the waters of a neighboring tribe).—*Pl.* קלעין, קלעין בשדור ... ק' לחירבל וכו' a. e. Eduy. VIII, 6; Zeb. 107^b; Meg. 10^a, a. e. when they were rebuilding the Temple, they made curtains for the Temple and curtains for the courts.—Esp. *the curtains of the Tabernacle*; trnsf. *the partitions of the Temple corresponding to those of the Tabernacle*. Zeb. V, 3 חק' בן חק' inside of the enclosures (in the Temple court); a. e.—2) (*pl.*) *tents at fairs, shops*. Snh. 106^a וכו' וכו' put up shops for them and place therein prostitutes &c.; קלעין לחן ק' וכו' (Ar. קלעין לחן) he put up shops for them &c.; Sifré Num. 131 ק' Var. (ed. מקלעין; Yalk. ib. 771 קלעין; Y. Snh. X, 28^d top קלעין).

קלע, קלעא, קלע I ch. same, 1) *sail, curtain*. Targ. Is. XXXIII, 23.—*Pl.* קלעין, קלעין, קלעין. Ib. XVIII, 1. Ib. LX, 9.—Y. Sabb. XX, beg. 17^c וכו' קלעין פרסין קלעין וכו' they spread the curtains a day before to the length of four

cubits.—2) *curtained enclosure*. Erub. 63^b (in Hebr. dict.) 'וב' (Ms. M. a. Yalk. Mic. 551 בדיליה; Ar. a. En Yaāk. ed. pr. בקעילה; ed. Ogst. בקליעא, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note) he that sleeps in a compartment in which husband and wife are. Ned. 22^b לך לך לך go to thy room (I cannot help thee).—Esp. *ante-room, hall*. Ber. 22^b top 'וב' in the anteroom of Rab O. M. Kat. 24^b; a. e.—[Pl. קלעא, v. קלעא.]

קלעא II, ק' II, ק' = h. קלעא I. Targ. Jud. XX, 16. Targ. Prov. XXVI, 8. Targ. Job XLI, 18 ק'. Ib. 20 (Ms. ק').

קלעא m. (preced.) *slinger*.—Pl. קלעא, קלעא. Targ. II Kings III, 25 (not ק'). Targ. I Kings I, 38; 44 (h. text פלה); a. e.

קלעא (קלעא) m. = קלעא q. v.

קלעא, קלעא, קלעא (קלעא), v. קלעא.

קלעא (cmp. קלעא) to *scrape, peel, pare*. Pes. VII, 2 (75^b) 'וב' (Bab. ed. קלעא) let him pare off the place where it touched the wall of the stove. Ib. 3 קלעא let him pare off the surface. Tosef. Neg. VI, 8 קלעא he scraped off the sand (cement) between one stone and another; a. fr.—Part. pass. קלעא & c. Nidd. 17^a קלעא peeled garlic, peeled onions or peeled eggs ... which were let lie over night. Bicc. III, 8 קלעא peeled willow twigs; a. e.

קלעא same. Maasr. IV, 5 קלעא (ב) שערירם מקלה ו' (Mish. ed. קלעא, corr. acc.) he who husks barley-corns (to eat them before tithes are given), must husk each singly and eat; Bets. 13^b. Y. Maasr. II, 50^a bot.; Y. B. Mets. VII, beg. 11^b קלעא, v. קלעא. Lam. R. introd. (R. Yoh. 1); Cant. R. to VIII, 4 קלעא דיה דיה יורד ומקלעא an angel came down and scraped the Divine Name off. Sot. 35^b קלעא they scraped the lime off (which covered the inscription); a. e.

קלעא, קלעא, קלעא to *be peeled off*. Lam. R. l. c.; Cant. R. l. c. קלעא it (the Divine Name) was erased of itself. Hull. III, 5, v. קלעא. Ib. 49^b קלעא ... קלעא as 'the fat that covers the inwards' has a skin which can be peeled off, so all fat with a skin that can be peeled off (is forbidden), v. קלעא; a. e.—Kel. X, 5 קלעא an earthen jug which is peeled off (crumbled away), the pitch lining standing by itself; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. VII, 8 [read:] קלעא ו'.

קלעא, קלעא ch. same. Targ. Joel I, 7; a. e.—Part. pass. קלעא. Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 11.—Gen. R. s. 82 (ref. to Jer. XLIX, 10) קלעא ב' (Ar. ed. קלעא, ref. to Ob. 6, corr. acc.) I stripped the onions (laid bare Esau's corruption); Yalk. Jer. 332 קלעא (not קלעא); Yalk. Chr. 1073 (corr. acc.). Gen. R. s. 95, end, v. קלעא. Cant. R. to III, 4 (expl. שכל, Is. XLVII, 2) קלעא (v. קלעא) lay bare (the bed of) the current of the river (dig channels to divert the river from its course). Bets. 14^b קלעא, v. קלעא; a. e.—B. Bath. 4^b, v. קלעא II.

קלעא same. Targ. O. Gen. XXX, 37 (Y. קלעא Pe.). Ib. 38. Targ. II Kings XVIII, 16; a. e.—Part. pass. קלעא. Targ. O. Ex. XVI, 14 (h. text קלעא).—

Bets. 13^b קלעא ליה ו' his wife husked (barley) for him by the cupfuls. Hull. 62^b קלעא ... קלעא its craw could not be peeled.

קלעא, קלעא, קלעא to *be peeled, stripped, scraped off*. Targ. Y. Lev. XI, 13 קלעא (not קלעא).—Hull. l. c. קלעא קלעא could be peeled with a knife only. Y. Snh. IV, 22^b top, v. קלעא II. M. Kat. 13^b קלעא when the grains are husked; קלעא ... קלעא if they had not steeped them in water, the husking could not have been done (differ. in Ms. M., v. Rabb. D. S. a. l.); a. e.

קלעא (or קלעא) m. (preced.) *split parchment* (of superior quality than קלעא). Men. 32^a, a. e. קלעא on ק. your writing must be done on the flesh side (inside). Ib. (in Chald. dict.) קלעא במקום ו' he wrote them on ק., on the skin side (outside); a. fr.

קלעא, קלעא, קלעא ch. 1) same. Men. 35^a קלעא (Ar. קלעא; Ms. M. and Rashi קלעא) the parchment of the T'fillin.—2) *scaly surface, scab*. Targ. Y. II Lev. XIII, 2, v. קלעא.—3) *streak made by peeling*.—Pl. קלעא, קלעא. Targ. O. Gen. XXX, 37 (some ed. קלעא; Y. קלעא).—4) *(pl.) scales; scaly shield*. Targ. O. Lev. XI, 9; Deut. XIV, 9, sq. (ed. Berl. קלעא). Targ. Job XLI, 7 קלעא Ms. (missing in ed.; h. text קלעא).—Snh. 110^a קלעא (Ms. M. קלעא) the scaly (metal) rims of bags; Pes. 119^a קלעא מתורא לה בקלעא רשירא I. Keth. 65^a קלעא she struck her with the metal straps of a chest (v. קלעא).—[Yalk. Ez. 362 קלעא, v. קלעא.—Y. Sabb. VII, 10^a bot. קלעא, v. קלעא.]

קלעא m. pl. (καλλίφωνοι) (*young men*) with fine voices. Targ. I Chr. XV, 20 (ed. Beck. קלעא; h. text קלעא, cmp. קלעא).

קלעא f. (ἀλάπη) *urn for drawing lots*. Targ. Y. Lev. XVI, 8 (not קלעא).—Tosef. Yoma III (II), 1; Yoma IV, 1 קלעא he shook the urn. Ib. III, 9 קלעא an urn was there (in the Temple) containing two lots. Y. ib. IV, beg. 41^b קלעא it was not at all necessary to use an urn, a basket might have served the purpose; but why did they say, 'an urn'? v. קלעא. B. Bath. 122^a קלעא an urn containing the names of the tribes; קלעא an urn containing the names of the districts (to be allotted); Num. R. s. 21; a. fr.—Pl. קלעא, Y. Yoma l. c. קלעא by means of two urns the land of Israel was divided, v. supra.

קלעא m. (corrupt. of questionarius) *executioner*. Ab. Zar. 18^a, v. קלעא.

קלעא, Y. Shek. VII, 50^a קלעא, v. קלעא.

קלעא (apocop. of קלעא) to *throw, cast*. Targ. Y. II Ex. XV, 25 (ed. Vien. קלעא).—Y. Ter. VIII, 46^a קלעא (ב) גוריה ו' and it (the serpent) threw itself into it.

קלעא same. Pesik. B'shall., p. 93^a קלעא, v. קלעא. Koh. R. to XI, 1 קלעא ו' ... קלעא every day he took a loaf of bread and threw it into the great sea. Gen. R. s. 79 קלעא and scattered them in the open place; Yalk. ib. 133 קלעא (corr. acc.).—Part. pass.

מֵת וְנֶקֶד *thrown away, decaying.* Lev. R. s. 22 מֵת וְנֶקֶד *dead and decaying on the road; a. e.*

קִרְיָאָה v. קִלְקִילְיָאָה, קִלְקִיָּא

קללקים, Y. Bets. IV, 62^c, v. קללקי.

קלָקֶלֶתָא v. קלֶקֶל קִילֶתָא

Hithpa. תְּחַלְּקֵל *Nithpa.* 1) *to be disarranged, ruined, spoiled.* Y. Taan. IV, 68^a bot. תְּחַלְּקֵל הַשְּׁבִיעִיתוֹ וְכִי his dates were disarranged, and he said, let this begin a new era; תְּחַלְּקֵל הַיָּמִים the dates were disarranged (confused) with regard to the events of the past, v. תְּקַלֵּל. Dem. III, 6, v. חֲלָה. Y. Shek. VII, 50^a תְּחַלְּקֵל צוּרָתָא (not תְּחַלְּקֵל), v. צוּרָה; a. e. — 2) (v. קָלָה I) *to commit a nuisance, to collapse under the influence of corporal punishment.* Sifrē Deut. 286; Macc. III, 14; a. e. — [Bekh. 8^a תְּחַלְּקֵל, v. קָלָה.]

קָלַקַל ch. same, *to ruin* &c. Targ. Is. III, 12⁶⁶ (h. text בִּלְעָלָהּ). Targ. Jer. II, 36 (h. text שָׁחָה). Targ. II Sam. XV, 31 (h. text סָחַל). Targ. II Chr. XXVII, 2 (h. text הִשְׁחָרִיתָ).—Part. pass. **מְקַלְקֵל**; f. **מִקְלָלָהּ**; *pl.* **מִקְלָלִינִי**, **מִקְלָלֵי**. Targ. Esth. V, 1 (h. text הוּא מִקְלָלֵךְ) was soiled. Targ. Job XXXIX, 17 Ms. (ed. **מִקְלָלֵךְ**; h. text **מִקְלָלֵךְ**). Targ. Koh. IV, 12. Targ. Zech. I, 4. Targ. Jud. II, 19; a. e.—Yeb. 119^l, sq. **הֵיאָה לֹא מִקְלָלָהּ**.

לפשה she is not likely to injure her own case (by a false statement). Ib. 'תִּקְלַע לְצַרְהָ הִיא וְ' she has the intention of injuring the case of her rival. Lev. R.s. 37 מְקַלְי they ruin (play with), v. מְרַוֵּץ.

Ithpāl. אִתְּפַלְּלָהּ, *to be disarranged, corrupted, ruined*. Targ. Jer. XLIX, 7. Targ. Y. Lev. XVII, 13 מִתְּפַלְּלָהּ its slaughtering was ruined (illegal through faulty manipulation). Targ. Y. Deut. XIV, 21 מִיֶּמֶךְ בִּיכְסֵא made unfit through faulty slaughtering; a. e.—Erub. 49^a bot. עֲרִיבֵי אֶרֶב הָאֵרֶב the practice of 'Erub (v. עֲרִיבֵי) may come to harrn (get into disuse); a. e.

קִרְיָה קוֹבֵל v. קִלְקֵל

קִינֵי קֵל, Targ. Y. II Ex. XXVII, 4, v. קִינֵי קֵל.

קִדְקִדָּה f. (קִדְקִדָּה) 1) *degradation, disgrace*. Ab. IV, 18
 בְּשֵׁת מִקִּדְקִדָּהוּ ... אַל do not strive to see thy neighbor at
 the moment of his disgrace. Hor. III, 7 (13^a) מִזְמַן שְׁנִינֵיהֶם
 'מִזְמַן שְׁנִינֵיהֶם' (Bab. ed. (בִּקְ) when both (a man and a woman)
 are exposed to disgrace (prostitution, v. קִדְקִדָּה). Gen. R. s. 20
 מִקִּדְקִדָּה בִּקְ in degradation (punishment) the begin-
 ning is made with the lowest, opp. גִּבּוּרִיהָ elevation; Sifra
 Sh'mini, Milluim; Ber. 61^a Ms. M. (ed. בקללה. Taan. 15^b;
 a. fr. — 2) *corruption, degeneration, sin, mischief*. Tanh.
 B'shall. 12, v. קִדְקִדָּה. Snh. 102^b הוּא הָיָה חֹרֵה לֵקְיָהּ
 (Jeroboam) initiated corruption (idolatry). B. Bath. 109^b
 בְּמִקְדֻקְלָהוּ אֵת הָאֵל every corruption is fastened to the
 corrupt (is named after him who started it). Ber. 60^a וְאֵל
 דְּבָרֵי קִדְקִדָּה ... that no mischief or sin may occur through
 me; a. fr. [†]

קִילְקֵלְתָּהּ, קִילְקֵלְתָּהּ. f. = קִילְקֵלְתָּהּ, *dunghill, ruins*. Targ. Jer. XIX, 2; a. fr. — Sabb. 156^b אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ בִּרְחֹקָא (Ms. O. *אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ בִּרְחֹקָא*, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 80) while sitting near the place where the refuse of the town is collected, v. קִילְקֵלְתָּהּ. B. Kam. 21^a אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ בְּנֵהוּ ... אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ built a villa on the ruins belonging to minors. Ab. Zar. 28^a אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ Ms. M. (ed. *אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ*, v. *אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ*, a. fr. — [Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXV *וְכִי בְּהָרָא אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ שְׂחִיָּא* (ed. Bub. *אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ שְׂחִיָּא* חֲרָא) (a cup of punishment) shaped like a vessel for refuse, wide below and narrow above (?)] — *Pl.* אֶקִילְקֵלְתָּהּ. קִילְקֵלְתָּהּ. Targ. Ps. LXVIII, 14 (h. text *שְׂחִיָּא*). קִילְקֵלְתָּהּ.

קק' קלקנתום (קלקנתום) m. (καλκανθος, cal-
canthum) *vitreol* (also called atramentum sutorum, v. Sm.
Ant. s. v.), used as an ingredient of *shoe-black*, and of *ink*.
Gitt. II, 3 ובק' and with calcanthum (as writing ink);
expl. ib. 19^a אהשכפא, v. רורא ראישוב, v. Brub. 13^a אור
... וכן שמו וכו'. I have an ingredient whose name is cal-
canthum, which I put into the ink. Tosef. Sabb. XI (XII), 18
'הק' ... אור נותן אור אחד נותן אור אחד if one puts in the (dry) ink,
another the water, and a third person the calcanthum; a. e.

קלקת, Pesik. Ha'omer, p. 69^a, v. קללה.

קלרה, v. next w.

קִלְרֹה pr. n. pl. (Καλλιρρόη) *Callirrhoe*, warm springs on the eastern side of the Jordan, near the Dead Sea. Targ. Y. Gen. X, 19 (not קִלְרֹה; h. text לִישׁ). Targ. Y. Deut.

I, 7 קלדוהי (read: קלדוהי).—Gen. R. s. 37 קלרה (some ed. קלרה, corr. acc.); Y. Meg. I, 71^b bot. קלרה; Yalk. Deut. 801 קלדוהי (corr. acc.).

קלרין, v. קלרין.

קלש (emp. קלה) *to plane, make thin, weaken*. Erub. 3^a we say, plane it, i. e. consider it reduced to a fine film. Ib. קלשה if thou makest it very thin. Ned. 68^a does he plane (weaken) it?, v. גז ch.—Part. pass. קלש, קלשה; f. קלשה, קלשה, *thin, weak*. Targ. Y. Num. VII, 13 (ed. Vien. קלשה); ib. 19 (opp. קלש); a. e.—Taan. 9^b קלש a light cloud, opp. סמיכה. Sot. 34^b because the layer of earth (over the rocky soil) is very light. Yeb. 113^a bot. קלש his reason is weak, but it is doubtful whether it is equally clear &c., v. צילא; ib. Succ. 48^b מרא סמך מרא wine is thick (does not run out quickly), water is thin.

Af. קלש *to make thin, cover with a thin layer*. M. Kat. 13^b מחפין אקלשין *m'happin* (Mish. ib. II, 5) means covering lightly, opp. אסמוכי.

Ithpe. קלש 1) *to become thin, lean*. Targ. Y. Gen. XXI, 15.—2) *to become smooth of surface*. Targ. Job XXXIII, 25 Regia (ed. אהחליש).

קלשונא m. (b. h. קלשון; preced.) *pointed tool, wedge(?)*.—Pl. קלשונין. Targ. Koh. XII, 11 (h. text משרות).

קלה f. constr. of קלה = קלה, *disgrace of*. Shh. 46^b א"כ קלה if this were so, the text (Deut. XXI, 23) might have read *kallath*, why does it read *kil'ath*? [missing in Ms. M.]

קלת f. (emp. קילת, קיל I) *the framework under the millstone to receive the flour-dust*; [Rashi = *hopper*]. Tosef. B. Bath. I, 3; B. Bath. 20^b. Ib. IV, 3. Zab. IV, 3; a. e.

קלתה, קלתה f. (αλάθος, prob. of Semitic origin, v. preced.; v. Lewy, Sem. Fremdw. p. 109) *vase-shaped basket*, esp. *woman's work-basket*. Gitt. VIII, 1 לוחך קלתה if he throws the letter of divorce into her lap or into her basket. Ib. 78^a כל דבר שהיה בקלתה any receptacle that is designated for her specific use like her basket. B. Mets. 9^b קלש (if he throws the document into her basket on her head,) her basket is at rest, but she moves under it. Keth. 72^b top קלש if she goes out with her basket on her head, it is right (she cannot be legally sued for indecent conduct); רח יודעיה but so far as Jewish custom is concerned, it is improper to go out uncovered even with the basket on the head. Y. Gitt. VIII, beg. 49^b קלש if the basket (into which he threw the letter of divorce) was of gold; a. fr.—Pl. קלתה. Bicc. III, 8 בק של רב the rich brought the first-fruits in baskets of silver or of gold. Gitt. I. c. קלש a dealer in baskets. Kel. XVI, 3; a. e.

קלתא (or קלתא) f. (v. קיל I a. קיל I) *curtained couch*. Keth. 17^b קלתא Rashb. to B. Bath. 92^b (ed. קריח), v. קריח.

קלתה, v. קלתה.

קלתות f. (emp. קלת) *masonry under a stationary stove, fire place under a portable stove*. Kel. VII, 1; Tosef. ib. B. Kam. V, 5.—*Pl. קלתות. Y. Taan. IV, 69^b top בררו קלתות they fled into the fire places (stoves) of the Temple, and they were all burned &c. (comment: *chambers*).

קמ m. (b. h. קמ) *one standing up against, adversary*.—Pl. קמים. Y. Ber. II, 4^d bot. קמיני humble thou our adversaries.

קמי, v. קמי.

קמרי, קמרי (v. קמרי a. קמרי) *before, in the presence of*. Targ. Y. Gen. XLIII, 9 קמרי. Ib. XXXIII, 3 קמרי; a. fr.

קמא I, קמא (= קא אָמא) *he says*. Pes. 3^b מאי קמא Ar. what is it he says? (ed. מאי קמא; Ms. M. מאי קמא what is this before us?). B. Bath. 140^b (Var. אמר מאי קמא דקמא Ar. (ed. מאי קמא). Keth. 67^b אמר מאי קמא Ar. (ed. קמא) he (the beggar) said what he said (as mentioned before); [Rashi: אמר רבא מאי קמא Raba said, what is this before me?, i. e. what does this mean?]. [Sot. 2^b bot., read as Rashi קמא]

קמא II, קמא f. = b. קמא 1) *standing grain*. Targ. Hos. VIII, 7 (ed. Lag. a. oth. קמא). Targ. O. Ex. XXII, 5 קמא ed. Berl. (oth. ed. קמא, קמא).—Pl. קמא, constr. קמא. Targ. Jud. XV, 5.—2) *pillar, statue*. Targ. Gen. XXVIII, 18 (h. text מצבה). Targ. O. ib. XIX, 26 (h. text מצבה). Targ. Y. Num. XXII, 24. Targ. Jud. IX, 6 (ed. Wil. קמא pl.; h. text מצב). Targ. II Kings X, 27 קמא constr.; a. fr.—Pl. קמן, קמא. Ib. XVII, 10. Ib. XVIII, 4. Targ. II Chr. XXXI, 1; a. e.—Targ. Y. Ex. XXIII, 24 קמא constr.

קמא, קמא m. (= קמא) 1) *first, former, previous*. Targ. Y. Ex. XL, 2. Targ. Y. Lev. XXIII, 11; a. fr.—Ber. 13^b קמא at the recitation of the first verse of the Sh'm'a; a. fr.—רנא (abbrev. ר"ק) the first of the quoted authorities. Ib. 48^b; a. fr.—קמא, v. קמא, v. קמא. Naz. 56^b לא הוה לוחך למילה מן קמא Gen. R. s. 38 קמא Rashi (ed. קמא). Gen. R. s. 38 קמא they ought they not to have taken a lesson from (the fate of) their predecessors? Ber. 20^a קמא the former generations gave up their lives &c. B. Bath. 46^b קמא those who have long preceded thee; a. fr.—Fem קמא. Targ. Prov. XXIV, 14 (ed. Lag. a. oth. קמא).—Kidd. 66^a קמא that first clause. B. Bath. 89^a קמא that first described balance, what is it used for?; a. fr.—Pl. קמא. Targ. Y. Gen. XLI, 20.—2) *before, in presence of*, v. קמי.

קמא, v. קמא.

קמאיות, Yalk. Gen. 148, v. קמאיות.

קמח f. (b. h. קמח) *standing corn*. Peah VI, 8 קמח standing corn saves the sheaf (in the field from being considered a forgotten sheaf belonging to the poor); how much standing corn must there

be to save the sheaf? Y. ib. VI, 19^d top עומר סוכרבורחין a sheaf surrounded by standing corn. B. Kam. 60^a (ref. to Ex. XXII, 5) קימה לי כל בעלי קימה what is *kamah* to intimate? It is to include all things of erect stature (as trees, living beings &c., Rashi). Y. ib. VI, beg. 5^b; a. fr.—Pesik. R. s. 43 (play on מלל, Gen. XXI, 7) וינעשה קמחו . . . מלילות the standing crop of Abraham was dried up, but it became again full of ears (his virile strength was restored); Gen. R. s. 53 קימחו (corr. acc.).—*Pl.* constr. קצר *halms, stalks*; Gen. R. s. 53 קימה ק' שפה *the stiff cords in the border* (around the neck) *of a garment*. M. Kat. 22^b ש' מבריל ק' ש' (in rending a garment in mourning) one must (may) sever the stiff border around the neck; (Y. ib. III, 83^d top קנה שפה). Hor. 12^b ש' למטה מק' ש' *the border* (leaving the border uncut); ש' מלמעלה מק' ש' *he rends from over the border* (all through); (Y. M. Kat. I. c. ש' קנה).

קָמָה, קָמָה ch., v. נִקְמָה II.

קְמוּיֵל pr. n. (b. h.) pr. n. m. *Kemuel*, name of an angel. Pesik. R. s. 20.

קמוליא, Gen. R. s. 79, end; Yalk. ib. 133
קמיליא, read קמיליא, v. טריון.

קִימוּלָא v. קְמוּלָא.

קמור, v. קמיר.

קרמולר, v. קמונר.

שָׂרָה f. (*σαρῆ*) *furnace*. Ab. Zar. 10^b שָׂרָה לִידָה (Ar. *לִקְרָה*) they threw him into a circular furnace (pottery kiln; Rashi: a room full of ashes).

קִימוֹת, v. קָמוּס.

קִימוֹס, v. קִמּוּץ.

קַמְרָא, קַמְרָא, קַמְרָא m. (קָמַר) belt, Targ. Ps. XVIII, 33 (ed. Wil. קָמַר); ib. 40. Ib. CIX, 19. Targ. Y. Lev. XVI, 4 (ed. Amst. קַמְרָא); a. e.—Sabb. 59^b קַ' שְׂרִי a woman is permitted to go out on the Sabbath with a (gold) belt. Ib. קַ' עֵילֵי וְכַ' how about wearing a *kamra* over a *hemyan* (הַמְיָנִי). Hor. 13^b נְהִי דְהִנֵּי לָךְ קַ' וְכַ' (En Yaak. קַמְרָא, קַמְרָא) because thy father's (official) belt helped thee to be president of the court, must we make thee Nasi?

קָצַץ (comp. קָצַץ, קָצַץ) *to squeeze, contract.*

Nif. נִפְּסָה 1) *to be squeezed in*. Tosef. Erub. XI (VIII), 18
 ג ... נִפְּסָה if the bolt is squeezed into a hole in the ground,
 opp. נִשְׁמָה detached and lying about without a special
 place assigned to it; Erub. 102^a; Y. Sabb. XVII, end, 16^b.
 Y. Kil. VI, end, 30^c עַד מִקְוֵה שָׂוִיָּה (not נִפְּסָה) as far as
 the projecting limb is fast (not shaken by the wind).—2) *to*
contract, curl. Y. Erub. V, 22^d top וּמִסְפֵּיר נִפְּסָה
 nor must the measuring rope be longer (than fifty cubits),
 because then it curls and causes loss of distance in measur-
 ing (Bab. ib. 58^a שֶׁמֶעֱטָה).

קָמַח (denom. of קָמַחָה) *to dress hides with flour*. Part.

pass. קָמַרָה. Meg. 19^a, v. דִּיפְתָרָה; Gitt. 22^a; Sabb. 79^a, v. מִצָּה; a. e.

Af. אָקמח to pulverize. Naz. 53^b רָאָקמח אָקמח the pulverized (the bones).

קֶמֶחַ c. (b.h.); cmp. קֶמֶחַ, v. Del. Assy. Woerterb. p. 586?)
 1) *flour, first flour*, contrad. fr. בָּלֵהָ. Y. Peah VII, 20^a bot.;
 Keth. 112^a, a. e., v. קֶרֶבֶר. Hall. I, 6, v. חֵלֶסֶה II; a. fr.—
 Ab. III, 17 קֶמֶחַ אֵין אֵין אֵין without flour (sustenance)
 no learning, without learning no flour (enjoyment
 of life).—Pl. קֶמֶחַ, קֶמֶחַ. Kidd. 53^a; Men. 73^a ... חֵלֶסֶה
 חֵלֶסֶה these (the animal sacrifices) are blood offer-
 ings, those (the cakes &c.) are flour offerings. Y. Hall.
 I, 57^b חֵלֶסֶה חֵלֶסֶה חֵלֶסֶה grains, flours, and doughs; a. e.—
 2) (from its color) *mould gathered on wine*.—Pl. as ab.
 Men. VIII, 7 מִפִּי חֵלֶסֶה ... חֵלֶסֶה one must not take for
 libation from the top of the cask on account of the
 mould. Ib. חֵלֶסֶה חֵלֶסֶה חֵלֶסֶה wine on which mould is
 gathered is unfit for the altar.

קָרָה, קִרְיָה ch. same, *flour*. Targ. O. Gen. XVIII. 6. Targ. Num. V, 15; a. e.—Keth. 62^b קָרָה כִּי sifting flour. Bets. 29^b, v. קָרָה; a. fr.—Pes. 84^a; Yoma 46^a, a. e. לְקִרְיָהּ v. חֹשֶׁה ch.; [Ar. quotes Var. לְקִרְיָהּ אֵל cares not what comes before him; v. Rabb. D. S. to Yoma I. c., note 3].—*Pl.* קִרְיָה, קִרְיָה, קִרְיָה. Y. Yoma I, 38^d top, a. e., v. קִרְיָה.

קִי, קִמְחֻנְיָא pr. n. pl. *Kimhunia*, in Babylonia. Keth. 67^a אֲשֶׁלִּי דִקִּי וְכִי as to the ropes of קִי. (where they are staple goods), a woman may levy them for her jointure (כְּרוּבָה). Kidd. 25^b.

קמחיה, v. next w.

קִי, קִמְחִית pr. n. f. *Kimhith*, the mother of seven sons who served as highpriests in turn. Y. Meg. I, 72^a bot.; Y. Yoma I, 38^d top **כָּל קִימְחִיתָא קִמְחָא וְקִימְחָא דָּק' וְכ'** (not (דְּקִימְחִיתָא) all flours are flour, but the flour of *Kimhith* is fine flour; Lev. R. s. 20. Y. Yoma V, 42^b בֶּן קִי a son of K.; a. e.

קָמַט (b. h.) *to compress*; (neut. verb) *to contract, curl*. Yalk. Gen. 151 מֵעַר קוֹמָטִין עָלַי וְכִי (Ar. קמחין, corr. acc.) *my bowels curl themselves within me like a rope* (cmp. קָמַט).—*Part. pass.* קָמֵט *folded, creased*. Tosef. Neg. 1, 8 שֶׁמֶט שֶׁנֶּמֶשׂת בּוֹ *like a folded sheet that has been straightened out*.

Pi. קרמט 1) *to fold, wrinkle.* Hag. 14^a (ref. to Job XXII, 16 קרמט) ... שנקרמטין עצמין וי' that means the students that wrinkle themselves (cause wrinkles on their foreheads) over the words of the Law; Yalk. Job 908.—Part. pass. בקרמט. Tosef. Neg. l. c. סרין חמץ a creased sheet, v. קטש.—2) *to press, crowd.* Hag. 13^b sq. (ref. to Job l. c.) שקרמט וי' צנצן להיבראות Ms. M. 2 (v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note 20) who pressed themselves (rushed) forward to be created before the world was created, v. *infra*.

Pu. קוּמַט *to be crowded, rushed.* Ib. קוּמַט בְּלֹא עַר *Ms.M.* because they rushed (to be created) before their time; *Yalk. Jer.* 304.—Part. מְקוּמַט, v. *supra.*

קָמַרְו ch. same, *to seize, hold fast; to tie*. Targ. Prov. IV, 4 (ed. Wil. קָמַרְט *Pa.*; h. text רָמַרְט). Ib. V, 22 (h. text לִכְר).—Sabb. 110^a קָמַרְט לִיָּהּ, v. infra.—*Part. pass.* קָמַרְט *bound, constipated*. Yeb. 64^b רִמָּא . . . וְקָמַרְט אִיבָא there are families in which the blood is tied up (whose members bleed little when wounded), opp. דִּרְפִּי רִמָּא who bleed profusely. Pes. 42^b מִרְפָּא לִיָּהּ דִּרְפִּי מִקָּמַרְט לִיָּהּ on him who is constipated it acts as a laxative, and him who is loose it constipates; Sabb. l. c. קָמַרְט לִיָּהּ . . . וְקָמַרְט.

Pa. קָמַשׁ, Af. אָקַמַשׁ 1) to press down, double; to tie.
Targ. Prov. IV, 4, v. supra. — *Snh. 95^a וקִמְשִׁיהּ* Ar. he seized and tied him (ed. כִּפְרִיהּ קִמְשִׁיהּ he tied him, he pressed him down); Yalk. Sam. 155 וקִמְשִׁיהּ. Gitt. 47^a 'וּכְ' אִקְמַשְׁתִּיהּ Ar. (ed. אִקְמַשְׁתִּיהּ, Rashi 'אִקְמַשְׁתִּיהּ') I want to tie you; וְכִמְשִׁיהּ וְכִמְשִׁיהּ he did tie them. — 2) *to cause constipation.* Pes. l. c.; Sabb. l. c., v. supra.

*קִמַּמְ m. (preced.; cmp. קִיץ I) [*shrinking,*] *feeling aversion*. Yalk. Lev. 626, v. קִיץ I.

קָרַמְט m. (preced. wds.) *fold, crease, wrinkle, crumple*.
 Neg. VII, 1 וּגְנָה בֶּקֶל when the white spot was covered up by a wrinkle, and then became visible; Tosef. ib. II, 13 שֶׁנֶּפֶשׁ וְהָקֵל נִידָדָה V, 8 וְהָקֵל when wrinkles are formed under the breast; expl. ib. 47^a בְּרִי שְׂרָחוּזִיר בְּרִי שְׂרָחוּזִיר when she turns her arm backwards, and it has the appearance as if there were wrinkles; a. e.—*Pl.* קָרַמְטִין קָרַמְטִין Neg. VI, 8 וְהָקֵל שֶׁבְּצוּרֵי וְהָקֵל the folds on the body (armpit &c., v. קָרַמְטִין), and the folds on the neck &c. Mikv. VIII, 5 וְהָקֵל בֵּית הַתְּרֵיב parts of the body which have folds, contra. בֵּית הַתְּרֵיבִים, v. מִתְּרֵיב; Nidd. 66^b. Ib. וְהָקֵל בֵּית הַתְּרֵיבִים. B. Bath. 120^a, v. מִתְּרֵיב; a. e.

קומרים. Sabb. 145^b, v. קממון.

קִיבָּה **קִיבָּה** m. (ἀμπτρα=ἀψα) box, chest (for clothes, books &c.). Kel. XVI, 7, contrad. to קִיבָּה. Ohol. IX, 15. Ber. 25^b sq. אֶת גִּילְבָּה אֶת הַבֹּקֶץ a cloak spread over a box (containing sacred books); a. e.—*Pl.* (ch.) קִיבָּה קִיבָּה, קִיבָּה קִיבָּה. Targ. II Kings X, 22 (Regia קִיבָּה). Targ. Ez. XXVII, 24 (Regia קִיבָּה); ed. Lag. (קִיבָּה קִיבָּה).—Meg. 26^b קִיבָּה קִיבָּה.

קַמְטָרְיָא m. (preced.; cmp. Lat. capsarius) *Kamtraya*
(Superintendent of Clothes, v. Targ. II Kings X, 22), surname
of one Simon. Y. Ber. IX, 13^d top.

קָמָה v. ק' שׁוּפָה, קָמִי

קָמַי (קָמַר) m. pl. constr. = קָמַי 1) *before, in the presence of*. Ber. 8^a; Gitt. 6^b שָׁמַי וְכָן שָׁמַי. Lam. R. introd. (R. Abbahu 2) (ref. to Ez. XXIV, 6) וְדִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן וְדִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן woe on account (emp. h. מִקְדָּהּ) of the town in which they shed blood! Bets. 27^a וְדִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן he sent it before R. A. (for his decision). Ber. 6^b [read:] מִדֶּךְ or מִדֶּךְ קָמַי, v. בְּדִקְדָּהּ. Ib. 16^a וְדִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן reported in the presence (under the presidency) of R. J. Ib. 24^a וְדִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן I was standing before (attending) Raha. Ib. 42^a וְדִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן they placed before them bread &c. Ib. מִקְדָּהּ אִי מִן כֵּן ... לִבְחַר after the tray was removed

קמולא v. קמליא, קמיליא

קִמְוִן m. (χαμνος) *furnace, kiln*. Tosef. Sot. XV, 7
 בָּק' והזלילו *they threw him into a furnace*; Y. ib. IX,
 24^b top והזלילו *(read: והזילו)*.—Esp. *the furnace room*
of the bath-house. Lev. R. s. 14 וְכ' אֵם הַמִּזְחִין אֵם בָּק' וְכ' Ar.
 (ed. ברמין . . . אֵם יִשְׁחֹא) if a person stays in the furnace
 room any length of time; Tanh. ed. Bub. Thazri'a 4
 בָּקְמוֹן (corr. acc.; Tanh. ib. 3 בַּחֲמִין). Tosef. Mikv. V, 7
 וְכ' הַמִּזְחִין בְּמִרְחֵץ ק' טָמֵא וְכ' if a corpse lies in the bath-house,
 the furnace room is unclean &c. Y. Sabb. III, 6^a top הָיוּ
 שׁוֹמְרֵי הַמִּזְחִין הָיוּ שׁוֹמְרֵי הַמִּזְחִין they used to stop off the furnace on
 Friday, and people went in and bathed &c. Tosef. B. Ba'h.
 III, 3 Var. (v. בָּקְסִים); Y. ib. IV, 14^c bot.

קְמִיעָה ch.same. Kidd. 73^b ק' ... ח' a child found with a tablet or an amulet suspended from its neck. Pes. 111^b לִקְ לִקְ in order to know how to write the amulet; a. e.

קמיע v. קמיעה

קָמַר v. קְמִירוֹת.

יִיבֵק v. סִיב ק' Yalk. Ps. 841, קמלפי

קָמַן, Y. Kil. VI, end, 30^c וְקָמַן, v. קָמַן.

קַמִּיר v. קַמֵּר.

קומים. Yalk. Koh. 989, v. קמסקלתור

קָמַעַ (cmp. קָמַץ) to *press, squeeze; to pass and knot* straps. Bekh.^{30b} וְהָיְתָה קוֹמֶצֶת וּכְ a woman was married to a *haber* (תָּכַר), and she fastened the straps

of the T'fillin for him, and when afterwards married to a publican, she knotted the custom seals for him; Ab. Zar. 39^a Ar. (ed. קושורר); Tosef. Dem. II, 17. Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. VI, 1 מְיָקֶטֶט הַחֶסֶל the sandal is susceptible of uncleanness when the straps are attached.

קִמְעָה, קִמְעָה, קִי, c. (preced.; cmp. קִמְעִין) *a little, somewhat*. Pes. 113^b קִי . . . אוֹכֵל eats much and passes little. Y. Yoma III, beg. 40^b קִי רַב בְּחִלּוֹהּ first the redemption comes little by little, and then &c.; Y. Ber. I, 2^c קִמְעָה; Cant. R. to VI, 10. Ib. to IV, 4, v. קִמְעָה; a. fr.

קַמְפּוֹן, קִימָ' m. (campus, *χάμπος*, *aceus*). *plain* for exercise and amusement. Kel. XXIII, 2 מִפְּנֵי שְׂמִימֻן עֵלְיוֹ (b'k'amp' because soldiers at sports stand on it. Pesik. B'shall. 82^b לֵךְ כָּל עַמָּה וַיִּסְתַּכְּלוּ let all people go out to the campus (for public court); Cant. R. to II, 14; Lev. R. s. 6. Ib. s. 31 יְהוָה מְהוֹרִידֵן אֹתוֹ בֵּן קִימָ' they shall make him go around in the campus (for public disgrace); Yalk. Deut. 810; Deut. R. s. 2 Ar. Var. קִימָ' v. קִימִים. Pesik. R. s. 21 מֶלֶךְ בְּקִימָ' (corr. acc.) a king going out to the plain for sport, opp. לִמְלַחְמָה Kel. XXIV, 1 שְׂמִימֻן בְּקִימָ' (Ar. בקי בקי' Hai G. בקיב', corr. acc.) with which they play in the field; a. fr.

קָמַץ (b. h.) 1) *to compress, close the hand, grasp*. Pes. VII, 2 קָמַץ אֶת מִקְוִיָּה he must grab (take a handful of the flour from) its place (where the juice has dripped on it).—Esp. *to take a fistful* (קִימָץ) *of the meal-offering* (by bending three fingers over to the wrist and striking the flour off with the thumb on top and with the little finger below). Sifra Vayikra, N'dab., ch. X, Par. 9 יָרַב קִימָץ וּכ' you may think he may grab with the tips of his fingers. Ib. קָמַץ וּכ' ... קָמַץ וּכ' you may think the proper thing is for the priest to take off the fistful, but if a layman did it, it is legal. Men. II, 1 וְקִימָץ אֶת וּכ' if the priest takes a grab of the meal-offering with the intention of eating &c.; a. fr.—*Part. pass.* קָמֵץ *closed*. Cant. R. to VIII, 14 וְיָרַב אֶתָּה קָמַץ צִבִּי the deer when sleeping has one eye open and one closed.—2) *to leap*. Yalk. Ps. 685 קָמַץ כֹּהֵל, v. פָּשַׁץ.

Hif. וְהָקְטִיץ to perform the קָטַף. Lev. R. s. 3 וְהָאֵל וְהָאֵל he took the handful for the altar, and ate the rest.

Nif. נִקְּסָה to be grabbed from. Men. III, 3 שֵׁלָא ... שְׂרִי
וְכַיּוֹן two meal-offerings which were mixed up before
the altar's share had been taken off. *Ib. 18 בְּנִקְּסוֹתָם*
concerning such offerings as are subject to *נִקְּסָה*; a. fr.

Pi. קִפֵּץ 1) *to scrape off* (with bent fingers). Hull. 50^a מִקְפִּיץ you must take off a little from the surface.—*Transf. to take off a share.* B. Bath. 106^b שְׂרֵי אֶרֶץ שְׂתֹלֶקוּ מִקְפִּיץ . . . if two brothers divide an estate, and then a third brother comes from abroad . . . they have to give him each a share from their portion, opp. בָּטְלָה מִחְלוּקָה the division is null and void (and a new division by lot has to be made); ih. 107^a; a. e.—2) *to scrape together, collect.* Pesik. R. s. 20 קִפֵּץ (not מִקְפִּיץ), v. סִרְסֵץ. Keth. VII, 10 הַרְחֵמְקֵץ . . . אֵלֵינוּ the following are those whom the court forces to release their wives, . . . and the scraper; expl. ib. 77^a הַמְקֵץ צוֹרֵא כִלְבִּים he that collects excre-

ments of dogs; (another interpret.) זה בורסי 'the scraper' (of excrements) means the tanner; Tosef. ib. VII, 11 הצוֹרֵץ את הַצִּוְרִים (not הַצִּוְרִיָּה) who collects excrements; Y. ib. VII, end, 31^d. Hag. 4^a; 7^b.—3) to be *parsimonious*. Hull. 46^a וְסִמְנִיךָ עֲשִׂיירִין מִקְמָצִין and as a mnemonic sign (to remember which of the two it was that threw the liver away, and which used it) it may serve thee: 'the rich are parsimonious' (R. Simon who was rich used it); Men. 86^a.

קָמַץ *ch. same*, 1) *to grab, take a fistful*. Targ. Lev. II, 2; V, 12.—Men. 11^a **קָמַץ אִינוּר** as people ordinarily grab (putting the hand in and taking a handful of flower out). Gen. R. s. 5, v. **קָמַץ**; a. fr.—2) *to press, close (the eye)*. Y. Sabb. XIV, beg. 14^b **וְדִ קָמַץ הָיָא** *for it (the deer in sleep) closes one-eye &c., v. preced.*—Part. pass. **קָמִיץ**. Targ. Cant. VIII, 14.—3) *to scrape off*. Hull. 50^a **הָב קָמִיץ** *he scrape the surface off and give me (the fat) to eat*. Ib. **קָמִיץ קָמִיץ** *they scraped the surface off and &c.*—4) *to leap*. Ber. 63^a **קָמַץ** Ms. M. (ed. **קָמִיץ**; Ms. F. **קָמִיץ**); v. **דָּלַץ** I ch.

קומץ, v. קומץ.

קמֵצָה, v. קוֹמֵצָה I, II.

קמטצא II pr. n. m. *Kamtsa*; בר ק' *Bar Kamtsa*.
Gitt. 55^b ובר ק' חריב וכו' through an affair concern-
ing K. and Bar K. Jerusalem was destroyed; Lam. R. to
IV, 2 בין ק' ובין בן ק' חרב מקדשא.

קמצור, v. next w.

קָמֻצִין (קָמֻצִין) m. (*קָמִץ*) *compressed condition, bent up, doubled*. Y. Naz. IX, 57d וְכִּי אִם מָצְאוּ ק' *if one finds a corpse, in the ground, doubled, we say, debris fell upon him, opp.* פָּשְׁוִיט. Ib. [read:] מִמֶּרֶם רִאשֵׁיהֶם בָּצָר *beside their head' (of corpses found in the ground) meant. kamsuts*

(that each body's head was lying by its feet). Y. Pes. VII, 34^d קמץין Y. Maas. Sh. V, beg. 55^d 'מק' היה נחון וכו' (not קמץין) a doubled (mangled) body is under it (i. e. a mangled body was found there, and a mark was put over it); Y. Sot. IX, 23^c top קמץין.

קמץין m. (קמץין) *grasping, greedy*; 'ק' a greedy person. Tosef. Sot. XIII, 8 ed. Zuck. (Var. קמץין), v. קמץין.

קמץין pr. n. m. *Ben Kamtsar* (denom. of קמץין, writing four letters simultaneously with four pens between his fingers). Yoma III, 11. Ib. 38^b; Y. ib. III, end, 41^b; Cant. R. to III, 6 של ביה ק' those of the house of K.

קמקמה, Y. Sabb. I, 3^b, v. קמקמה.

קמר (cmp. קמר) *to bend, arch over, cover*. Erub. VIII, 9 קמר the pit (עיקה) outside of his private ground he must arch over; a. e.—Part. pass. קמר; f. קמרה &c. Ib. 10 'וכ' a gutter covered up four cubits on public ground; Tosef. ib. IX (VI), 18; Y. ib. VIII, end, 25^b. Ohol. III, 7. Ib. V, 1 'ועינו ק' לחון an oven which stands in the house, but the arch over its 'eye' (fire-place) is outside the house; (R. Hai G. expl. קמר; v. Koh. Ar. Compl. s. v. קמר). Num. R. s. 12 קמרה (not 'קמר') *tsab* (Num. VII, 3) means wagons with vaulted covers; a. e.

קמר ch. same, *to bend*; (cmp. כפה, כפה) *to tie*.—Denom. קמור.

Pa. קמר *to girdle*. Targ. Lam. II, 10 קמרי ed. Lag. (oth. ed. קמר Pe.). Targ. Ps. LXV, 13.—[Zend *kamara*, arch, girdle, Greek *καμάρα*, of Semitic origin.]

קמרה m. *girdle*, v. קמור.

קמרוטא, v. next w.

קמרוטון m. (*καμάρωτον*, sub. *εχμυα*, S.) *vaulted, arch-covered carriage*.—Pl. קמרוטא, קמרוטין (= *καμάρωτα*). Cant. R. to VI, 4 (expl. צב, Num. VII, 3, v. קמר) 'וכ' (not 'קמרי') the wagons were like the tilted carts, in order that the sacred vessels might not be split (through close packing), v. אקספסטי; Num. R. s. 12 קמרוטא (read כיפין קמרוטא, and strike out כיפין as a gloss expl. our w.); Y. Sabb. I, 2^d קמרוטא; Y. Succ. I, 52^a top קמרוטא; Yalk. Num. 713 קמרוטא (obviously *καμάρωτα*, fr. a verb *καμάρω*). Gen. R. s. 31 'וכ' קמרוטין (some ed. קמרוטין, Ar. קמרוטין) Noah's ark was shaped like the tilted wagons, and it was so curved that the top was one cubit broad; Yalk. ib. 54 קמרוטין.

קמרון m. (קמר) *arched lid*. Kel. XVI, 7. Ib. XVIII, 2.

קמרוטין, קמרוטין, v. קמרוטין.

קמרוטין, קמרוטין, v. קמרוטין.

קמרה, v. קמרה.

קמרה, Yalk. Gen. 151 Ar., v. קמרה.

*קן m. (v. קן) *preparation, arrangement*. Gitt. 6^a top קן even if the husband ordering a letter of divorce to be written heard only the sound produced by the cutting of the pen and the unfolding of the parchment; [Rashi: קן onomatopoeic: *crackling, crepitation*; Var. קל *sound*].

קן c. (b. h.; קנן) 1) *nest; birds in a nest*. Hull. XII, 1, a. fr. שילוח הקן the duty of letting the mother bird go when a nest is taken out (Deut. XXII, 6 sq.). Gen. R. s. 19 'וכ' אש יוצאה מקינו fire goes forth from its nest and burns it (the phoenix, v. חיל II); Midr. Sam. ch. XII; Yalk. Job 917 מקינו Ex. R. s. 20 הם מצאו להם קן (the Israelites) found a nest for themselves (with ref. to Ps. LXXXIV, 4); a. fr.—2) (fem.) *the couple of sacrificial birds* (Lev. XII, 8; XIV, 30; a. e.). Kinnim II, 1 סרומה קן a couple of birds concerning which it has not yet been decided which is to be the burnt offering, and which the sin offering; ib. 4 קנים which has been decided upon; a. fr.—Pl. קנים, קנין. Ker. 28^a 'וכ' מתפרשות הן the special designation of the couples is made either by the owner or by the priest's action. Ned. IV, 3 קנין זבין the bird sacrifices of those cured from gonorrhoea; ק' those of women after confinement; a. fr.—*Kinnim, Kinnin*, name of a treatise of the Mishnah, of the Order of Kodashim.—3) *cavity, chamber*.—Pl. as ab. Lev. R. s. 14, v. קנינה, a. fr. קנינה. Koh. R. to I, 9 'וכ' כי נבראו כי because no chambers (for the reception of prophecy) were created within me until now &c.; (Ex. R. s. 28 לא נבראו לי רשות לא נבראו לי רשות because no permission to prophesy had been given him).

קן, קנא, קני ch. same, 1) *nest, swarm*. Targ. O. Deut. XXII, 6 (ed. Berl. קנינה). Targ. Is. X, 14 (ed. Wil. קנינה, corr. acc.). Targ. Jud. XIV, 8. Targ. I Sam. XIV, 27 (h. text יצאו); a. fr.—Hull. 141^b 'וכ' ויל שרוק אקן go and knock at the nest, that the birds be moved, and thus take possession of them. Gitt. 68^b ברא ק' the nest of a woodcock; a. fr.—Snh. 102^b (prov.) קנינה קנינה they covered his nest with white glass; a. fr.—Snh. 102^b (prov.) קנינה קנינה he that wreaks his vengeance destroys his own nest (ed. קנינה).—2) *read with Ms. F.* קנינה, קנינה. Erub. 3^a (expl. אמלחא) ק' nest-shaped *cornices*.—pr. n. pl. *Eagles' Nest, Kan-Nishraya* (v. P. Sm. 3673), *Kennesrin* on the Euphrates. R. Hash. 26^a (Ms. M. קנינה, v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).—2) *close place*. B. Kam. 58^b 'וכ' בק' three date-trees stood in one place (close together). Ib. 92^b, v. קנינה. Succ. 32^b 'וכ' בק' three leaves close together (Rashi: on one stem, = קנינה).

קנא, Pi. קנא, v. קני I.

קנא, Pa. קני, v. קני I.

קנא *to buy*, v. קני II.

קנא, v. קנא.

קנאה f. (b. h.; קנא) *jealousy, envy, passion; emulation*,

zeal. Ab. IV, 21 וְהָרָאוּהוּ זֶאֵל jealousy, lust, and ambition carry man out of the world (v. רָצָא). B. Bath. 21^a; 22^a 'emulation among scholars increases wisdom. Meg. 7^a אַתָּה מַעֲדִירָה עָלֵינוּ זֶאֵל thou wilt arouse the envy of the nations against us. Gitt. 7^a (play on בל מִי שִׁישׁ לוֹ קִי וְיוֹמָם שׁוֹכֵן Josh. XV, 22) קִינָה זֶאֵל if a man has cause for anger against a fellow-man and keeps silence, he who is enthroned for evermore will do justice to him. Sot. 2^b (expl. קִינָה) something which causes ill feeling between her and others (the witnesses that tell); הַמְשִׁילָהּ which causes ill feeling between himself (the husband) and her. Ber. 33^b בְּמַעֲשֵׂה זֶאֵל he causes jealousy among the works of creation (intimating that God's love of his creatures is partial). Sabb. 89^a קִינָה is there envy among you (the angels, that you must be warned not to commit murder &c.)? B. Kam. 82^a אֶת הַקִּינָה causes love to enter (into man's heart) and ill-will to escape; a. fr.—*Pl.* קִינָה. Num. R. s. 9; a. e.

קִינָה ch. same. Targ. Num. V, 14, sq.; ib. 18 (Y. ed. Vien. קִינָה, corr. acc.). Targ. Y. Deut. V, 9. Targ. Prov. XXVII, 4; a. fr.—Sot. 2^b אֵת הַקִּינָה לְמִיַּעַבְדֵי קִינָה they will be the cause of rancor (towards her husband) in her heart; בְּהָרָה קִינָה he will be the cause of her rancor.—Snh. 102^b קִינָה (קִינָה), v. קִינָה.

קִינָה m. (b. h. קִינָה; preced.) 1) *zealous*. Snh. 82^b קִינָה (Eleazar) is a zealous man, son of a zealous man; Lev. R. s. 33 'קִינָה' בר' קִינָה 2) *revengeful*. Yalk. Gen. 72, v. קִינָה. Snh. IX, 6 (81^b) קִינָה, קִינָה. Ms. M. (ed. פִּיגְעִין בּוֹ Y. ed. פִּיגְעִין בּוֹ Ms. M. (ed. פִּיגְעִין בּוֹ) omitting קִינָה) zealous people (like Phineas) have a right to strike him (them) when caught in the act; Y. ib. IX, end, 27^b; Num. R. s. 20 end.—Esp. *the zealots, the terrorists* during the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans. Ab. d'R. N. ch. VI, end וְהַקִּינָה בְּקִשּׁוֹ לְשִׁירָה זֶאֵל the zealots wanted to burn all this wealth (v. קִינָה).—*Fem.* קִינָה; v. קִינָה.

קִינָה ch. same. Targ. Ex. XX, 5; Deut. V, 9. Targ. Ex. XXXIV, 14; a. e.—*Pl.* קִינָה. Targ. Y. II Deut. IV, 24.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה ch. קִינָה.

קִינָה f. (preced. wds.) *inclined to jealousy*. Gen. R. s. 18 קִינָה (some ed. קִינָה) nor will I create her from Adam's heart, lest she be of a jealous disposition; Yalk. ib. 24; Yalk. Is. 265 קִינָה.—*Pl.* קִינָה. Gen. R. s. 45; Deut. R. s. 6 (some ed. קִינָה, fr. קִינָה).

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה, *Pi.* קִינָה to strip, trim, make even, clean (vegetable).

Kel. XVI, 2 וְיִקְנֶה when he has peeled them (the wicker baskets) and trimmed them (pinched off the projecting pricks); ib. 3. Ib. 4 (of leather implements). Tosef. ib. B. Mets. VII, 11 (not קִינָה); 12. Tosef. Dem. IV, 5 קִינָה, v. אִי־קִינָה. Y. Pes. IV, 31^a bot. קִינָה he may clean (vegetable); a. e.—Part. pass. קִינָה. Tosef. Kel. I. c. חֲרוּסִין וְיִקְנֶה cut and cleansed.

קִינָה, *Pa.* קִינָה ch. same. Sabb. 73^b קִינָה (or קִינָה) he who trims beets (in the ground). Ib. 115^a קִינָה cleaned cabbage (on the Day of Atonement towards evening).—V. קִינָה.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה m. (ἀνναβος, ἀνναβος) *hemp*. Kil. II, 5 (Ar. קִינָה). Ib. V, 8 קִינָה hemp planted in a vineyard; a. fr.—[Sabb. 120^a Ms. M., v. קִינָה].

קִינָה, Yalk. Lev. 479, v. אֶקְנֶה.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה, words in an incantation. Yoma 84^a, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה m. (candela) *candle*, in gen. *lamp, light*. Cant. R. to III, 11, a. e., v. קִינָה. Gen. R. s. 4 קִינָה (sub. קִינָה) like the oil floating on the water in a lamp; Yalk. ib. 5 קִינָה (corr. acc.). Esth. R. to I, 3 קִינָה; v. קִינָה. a. e.—*Pl.* (h. form) קִינָה. Ib., v. קִינָה. Lam. R. to III, 7 קִינָה (not קִינָה) prepared his Sabbath lights; Y. Maas. Sh. V, 56^a top קִינָה.

קִינָה, v. preced.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה, Targ. II Esth. I, 14, some ed., read: קִינָה.

קִינָה, v. קִינָה.

קִינָה f. = 1) *nest*; 2) *affirmation, oath*, v. קִינָה. Gen. R. s. 4 קִינָה if a person used the word *kinnah* to introduce a vow, how is it? did he mean a nest of chickens (in which case there would be no vow), or has it the meaning of confirmation like *konam*? It remains doubtful.

קִינָה m. (b. h.; emp. קִינָה) *calamus, reed; anything resembling a reed, branch of a candlestick; windpipe &c.* Cant. R. to I, 6 (legend about the origin of Rome) ירד Michael the archangel came down and planted a large reed in the sea &c. Taan. 20^a וְכִי קִינָה man must at all times be yielding like a reed and not unbending like a cedar, v. קִינָה. Tosef. Sabb. XII (XIII), 14

קנה the branch of a candlestick; Sabb. 47^a קנה של מנורה; Y. ib. XII, 13^c קנהי Ib. קנה של ציידין a part of the composite pole which the hunters use (to reach the nests); Bab. l. c. סיידין קנה of the whitewashers; Tosef. l. c. סיידין קנה (Var. ס). Ker. 5^a קנה בשם sweet calamus. Kel. XVII, 16 קנה the beam of the balance. Ib. קנה של עני וכו' the poor man's cane which has a receptacle for water.—רחח—קנה, v. רחח. Ber. 61^a bot. קנה מוציא קול the windpipe produces sound. Hull. 21^b; Zeb. 65^b לק'... עד שמגיע until he reaches (with his nail) the gullet or the windpipe. Hull. 28^b (in Chald. dict.) וכו' נברקיה לק' let him examine the windpipe and cut it &c. Men. XI, 6 עשרים קנה זרוע = ק' 8 Ohol. I, 8 קנה זרוע = ק' 8 [to hold forth on a cane,] to treat lightly, consider unimportant. Num. R. s. 8 end וכו'... וכו'... (not וכו') something for which that ancestor prostrated himself in prayer (Gen. XXVIII, 20) ..., and now comes this man (Aquila) and holds it up to contempt!; Yalk. Gen. 123; Gen. R. s. 70. Ib. את אבך dost thou make it appear contemptible to this man?; Koh. R. to VII, 8.—Pl. קנהים. Men. l. c. Ib. סידור ק' the arrangement of the staves between the cakes of the show-bread. Kel. XVII, 17, a. fr. ק' מוציא קנה a reed mat. Ex. R. s. 35 (ref. to Ps. LXVIII, 31) חיה חדרה the beast that dwells among the reeds (Rome, v. Cant. R. to I, 6, quoted above). Gen. R. s. 1 לק'... עשיר he is a rich man and needs no reeds (for his house); he still needs the measuring rods; a. fr.

קנה, קנה ch., v. קני.

קנבאקאח f. pl. cakes made of flour of parched grain, kneaded with oil, and intended to be reduced again to flour by rubbing between one's hands; brittle cakes. Hall. I, 5 וכו' חייב וכו' and so are brittle cakes subject to Hallah; Y. ib. 57^d sq. [read:] שלא חייב... וכו' and so are the brittle cakes subject &c., that you may not think, because they are to be reduced to flour, they ought to be exempt.

קנבה, v. קניבה.

קנבהח, קנבהח v. קניבהח.

קנבוא* m. (denom. of קנה II) he that gives possession. Y. Snh. IX, end, 27^b, v. קניא.

קנח, v. קניח.

קנחורוס, v. קניחורוס.

קני, v. קני.

קני m. (denom. of קנה) a reed basket, contrad. to סל, a common wicker basket. M. Kat. III, 7. Bets. I, 8 (14^b) (missing in Ms. M.; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note); Tosef. ib. I, 20; Y. Maasr. IV, 51^b bot.; a. e.—Pl. קנינים. Kel. XVI, 3; Tosef. ib. B. Mets. V, 13 (not קני).

קניא, v. קניא.

קניא, v. sub קניא.

קניא f. pl. (reduplic. of קנה) [little reeds, tubes.] branch sinews of the nervus ischiadicus; thin branches of the grape vine. Hull. 92^b. Ib. ק' שבה וכו' the rods on the grape vine are typical of the empty (meritless) in Israel.—[Ab. d'R. N. ch. XL קניא (Var. קניא) chastising rods.]

קניא, v. קניא.

קניא, Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c, v. קניא.

קניא, Pi. קניא to wipe off, cleanse. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 4 קניא מן האגן (ed. Zuck. קניא מן האגן, corr. acc.) he may wipe off (the wine or oil which is left after measuring) on the rim of the measure. Ber. VIII, 3 קניא ידיו וכו' a person may wipe his hands with the napkin and let it lie on the table. Sabb. XXI, 3 קניא you may wipe the table with it. Ib. 81^b לקניא to wipe off (the posteriors) with &c. B. Bath. V, 10 קניא the wholesaler must cleanse (by rubbing) his measures once in thirty days; a. fr.

קניא, Hull. 36^a קניא when the blood was wiped off between the cutting of one organ (קניא) and the other.

קניא, Pa. קניא ch. same. Lev. R. s. 28, end וקניא, v. קניא; a. e.—Ned. 10^b וקניא, v. קניא. [Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a וקניא, read as Y. Orl. I, end, 61^c וקניא, v. קניא.]

קניא (sec. r. of קניא or קניא) [to cut; to shrink], v. קניא.

קניא 1) [to cut,] to vex, annoy, make angry. Midr. Till. to Ps. III אבא את אבא את אבא (ed. Bub. שחכעתי) I weep because I provoked my father. Pesik. Shubah, p. 165^a אבא את אבא את אבא have we not provoked him to anger? have we not annoyed him? Hull. 122^b; 55^b, a. e. אל תקניאני שבשני ידיו וכו' do not weary me (with thy arguments), for I am teaching this as an individual opinion (not as an adopted rule); a. fr.—2) to shrink, fail. Tanh. ed. Bub. Thazri a 4 נפשו מתקניא עליו (Ms. R. מציירה) hissoul within him would faint (ed. Tanh. 3 קניא).—V. קניא.

קניא ch. same, to loathe. Targ. Y. Num. XXI, 4 (h. text קניא); ib. 5 (h. text קניא).

קניא to vex. Targ. Y. Ex. XXII, 20. Targ. Job XIX, 2 Ms. (ed. וקניא, corr. acc.).

קניא same. Targ. Ps. LXIX, 6 וקניא (some ed. וקניא, corr. acc.). Targ. Ruth I, 15 (h. text וקניא).

קניא, v. sub קניא.

קניא, Pesik. R. addit. s. 2 (ed. Fr. p. 197^a), v. קניא II.

קניא, Tosef. Maasr. III, 14 Var., v. קניא.

קניא, קניא, קניא m. (centenarium) 1 (= centuria) [a number of acres of ground,] large court. Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 24 קניא מוכר וכו' if a man says, I sell thee a centenar, he must deliver to him an area of twelve (cubits) by twelve; B. Bath. 98^b קניא (Ms. M. קניא);

קִנְיָא, קִנְיָר, קִנְיָרָא, קִנְיָיִר v. preced.

קָנְיָהּ, קָנְיָהּ (קָנַהּ [to sting,] to chide. Pes. 68^a)
התחיל מְקַנְיָהּ בְּדִבְרֵים he began to chide them with words;
מְקַנְיָהּ Gen. R. s. 98. Cant. R. to IV, 7 מְפַיֵּר
שָׁקִי יִשְׁתָּר וְלֹא יִכּוּ because he rebuked them, and as they took
their father's rebuke (in silence), they were allowed to
be recorded side by side with Aaron &c.; Num. R. s. 13
שִׁשְׁיִתְּהֶם Ib. וּמְקַנְיָהּ בִּירַח he blessed the tribes
(his sons) and chided Reuben &c.—Y. Sot. I, 16^d bot.
וּמְקַנְיָהּ מִבְּרִיחָם ... would he let them escape (un-
rebuked) from the heavier sin, and rebuke them for the
lighter? Y. Suk. VII, 24^d bot. וּמְקַנְיָהּ ... מִבְּרִיחָם you
cannot forego his heavier offence, and rebuke (punish)
him for the lighter; a. fr.

Hithpa. תִּחְסַפֵּי, תִּחְסַפְתָּ, *Nithpa.* תִּחְסַפְּךָ, 1) *to be rebuked.* Sifrē Deut. 1 וְלֹא יִשְׁכַּח R. Ak. was rebuked on my account before R. G. &c.; Yalk. ib. 789.—2) *to make one's self disagreeable; to vex.* Num. R. s. 11 תִּחְסַפְּתֶיךָ *they (the angels of destruction) vex them (the wicked) and say, 'no peace' &c.;* Yalk. ib. 711.

כְּנִיָּהּ, קְנִיָּהּ ch. same. Y. Yoma I, 38^d top ... כְּנִיָּהּ
 וְכִּי מְנַסְּתָהּ when he wanted to rebuke R.L.b.J., he used
 to say, 'formerly (the Lord was) was with him' (allusion
 to I Chr. IX, 20); Y. Meg. I, 72^a bot. לְמַקְנִיָּהּ. Y. Maaar.
 III, end, 51^a כְּנִיָּהּ לְאֵלֵינוּ chided those teachers of
 the Agadoth, and called the latter charm-books. Y. Sot.
 I, 16^d bot. הוּא יְדֵי דִּי מְקַנֵּה לֵן (not יְדֵי) it is this for
 which he chides them (I Sam. II, 29); a. e.

קִנְיָר m. (v. preced. wds.) a pronged tool, bit, or auger.
Kel. XIV, 3 בנאי של דק' the builder's *kantar*; Tosef. ib.
B. Mets. IV, 5 קניחור.

קִנְיָנִי v. קִנְיָנִי, קִנְיָנִי

קנטרה, Yalk. Lam. 1037, read: קנטרה.

קנזרופוס v. קנזרופוס.

קָנִיף, קִנְיָן m. (v. preced. articles) *a quarrelsome person, disputatious*. Esth. R. to II, 5 וְכִי קָנִיף הָיָה וְעִירָב רַב was he (Mordecai) contumacious and one who disregards the king's decree?—*Pl.* קִנְיָנִין, קִנְיָנִים Ned. 48^a וְכִי קָנִיף הָיָה וְעִירָב רַב the Galileans were quarrelsome and went to forswear enjoying benefits from one another. Naz. 49^b וְכִי קָנִיף הָיָה וְעִירָב רַב because they are disputatious, and do not come to learn &c.; Kidd. 52^b.—Cant. R. to VI, 11 אֲנִי וְכִי קָנִיף הָיָה וְעִירָב רַב, אֲנִי וְכִי קָנִיף הָיָה וְעִירָב רַב.

קָנָה (קָנָה) (cmp. Arab. *kana*) to be hot.

Hithpa. חִתְּפָא, *Nithpa.* נִתְּפָא to be jealous; to be incensed. Men. 109^b בשערי אדיר נ' ב' Onias was jealous of his brother Shimei. Snh. 105^b וכל אדם מתקנא וכל' a man is envious of all except his son and his pupil. Meg. 13^a מפני מה מתקנא בעובדיה Ab. Zar. 54^b יִתְּפָא, v. יִתְּפָא, יִתְּפָא. Ab. Zar. 54^b מה מתקנא בעובדיה (יִתְּפָא) why is he jealous of (incensed against) those who worship it (the idol), and is not jealous of (takes no revenge on) itself? Meg. 19^a מה בכל ר' שני... what reason had Haman to take revenge on all the Jews?; a. fr.

קָנָא, קָנִי I ch., v. infra.

Pa. 1) **כְּפִי** to be zealous for; to be jealous; to suspect of unfaithfulness. Targ. Num. XI, 29. Ib. XXV, 11. Targ. Gen. XXX, 1. Targ. Num. V, 14; a. fr.—2) to make jealous. Targ. II Esth. II, 19 **וְכִי כְּפִיָּהּ** (ed. **כְּפִיָּהּ**, **כְּפִיָּהּ**) make her jealous by marrying other wives.—3) to warn one's wife. Sot. 2^b **כְּפִיָּהּ** וְאִם כִּי זְמַנִּי דְלֵא it may happen

that he did not warn her and yet he may declare, I did warn her. Ib. וְכָל יִדְעֵי דָק' לָהּ and all will know that he did warn her; a. fr.

Af. אֶקְנִי to make jealous; to provoke. Targ. Ps. LXXVIII, 58. Targ. I Sam. I, 6, v. אֶקְנִינָהּ. Targ. Deut. XXXII, 16 (Y. I קִנּוּן, read: קִנּוּן). Ib. 21; a. e.

Itkhe. אִתְּךָ, to be jealous, incensed. Meg. 16^a בה' א' ב' ר'וכ' he (Haman) had a grudge against Vashti and put her to death, and now he has a grudge against me &c. Ib. 13^a לְמִיִּנְיָ בִּיהֶם הָמָן against whom Haman was enraged. Ib. 19^a מָה... רָאִי ר'וכ' what reason had Mordecai to be hostile to Haman?; a. c.

session; a. fr.—Ib. 48^b when he said to him, ערבוני קָקון (fr. קון = קנה) my earnest money shall serve to make the purchase sure.—Part. pass. קָנִינָה; f. קָנְנָה; *pl.* קָנְנִינִים. קָנְנִינִי. Kidd. 16^a עבד עבדני גופי ק' והרבד ו' a Hebrew bondman is owned bodily (to the end of his term), and if the master allowed him a reduction of his time, his allowance is not legally binding (the slave not being able to acquire himself); ib. 28^a; B. Kam. 113^b. Gen. R. s. 86 (ref. to Gen. XXXIX, 1) דקנינין קנין וכל ו' as a rule those who are owned make themselves owners (slaves enrich themselves by robbing their master), and all slaves cause decrease to their master's house, but in this case 'the Lord blessed &c.' (ib. 5); Yalk. ib. 145 דקנינין קנין (corr. acc.); a. fr.—Tosef. Ned. IV, 6 שאני קנין the axe of which I am possessed be forbidden (v. קִזְקֵן), i. e. I swear that I have no axe; Ned. 35^a (Rashi) שאני ק' I swear that another axe is not owned by me).—[Y. Peah IV, 18^b חשבה קנינה, read: פנינה, v. פניני.]

Nif. נָקְיָה to be acquired, owned, bought. Kidd, 20^a (ref. to Lev. XXV, 14) מִדֵּי יָד הֵן this refers to what is bought from hand to hand (movable goods). Ib. I, 1 אִשָּׁה רַב־כֶּסֶף a wife can be acquired in three ways. Ib. 6^b עֶבֶר בְּנֵעִי בִּבְכָסָא אִין אִשָּׁה בִּבְחֻלִּיפִין a wife cannot be taken possession of by symbolical delivery (חֻלִּיפִין). Ib. I, 3 עֶבֶר בְּנֵעִי בִּבְכָסָא אִין אִשָּׁה בִּבְחֻלִּיפִין a Canaanite slave is taken possession of (is considered owned) either by delivery of the purchasing money, or by a deed, or by undisturbed possession (יְחֻזְקָה). Ib. 5 נָקְיָה ... נְכָסִים שֶׁשֶׁשׁ landed property is acquired by means of handing over the money &c., but movables cannot be acquired otherwise than by taking hold (מְשִׁיבָה). Ib. 22^b תִּקְנֶה בְּרִיאָהּ let her be acquired (become his slave) by coition; a. fr.

Hif. הִקְנָה *to give possession, sell, transfer.* R. Hash. l. c., v. supra. Snh. 81^b וּלְמִקְנֵי קוֹנֵהוּ. Keth. 82^b אִשֶּׁה הִקְנֵה לִי וְלִי it is heaven that gave him a wife (through his brother's death without issue); Yeb. 39^a. B. Mets. 47^a אֵין אִדם מְקַנֵּה דָבָר, v. supra. Ib. 33^b, a. fr. — none can give possession of (sell) what does not yet exist (future crops &c.); a. fr. — Esth. R. introd. (ref. to Deut. XXVIII, 68 sq.) לֹמַד וְאֵין קוֹנֵהוּ ... ע"י שֶׁלֹּא הִקְנִיתֶם אֹתוֹ לֹא לָמָּה 'no purchaser'? ... Because you have not transmitted 'these words of the covenant', for there is none among you making the five books of the Law his own (v. קוֹנֵהוּ).

קָנִי, קָנָה II ch. same. Targ. Gen. XXXI, 18. Targ. Y. ib. XLVII, 23; a. fr.—Keth. 82^b דִּקְנִי וְיִקְנֶנָּה which I have acquired (own), and which I may acquire in the future. B. Bath. 44^b וְדִקְנִי קָנָה רַ"י if the document reads 'that which I may obtain' (shall be seizable for my debt), and be bought and sold again . . . , it cannot be seized; ib. 157^a. Ib. 168^a אֶסְמְכֶנָּה קָנָה, v. אֶסְמְכֶנָּה. B. Mets. 66^b קָנִי וְאֵל קָנִי קָנִי and he said to him, take possession (of the collateral, I shall not redeem it), he has obtained it. Ib. קָנִי כל דִּקְנִי לא an obligation with an 'if' (conditional forfeiture) gives no title; a. v. fr. — Hull. 77^a דִּקְנִי קָנָה, רִבְנָה, v. רִבְנָה.

Af. אָפּקײַ 1) *to make one a bondman*. Targ. Zech. XIII, 5.—
2) *to give possession, sell*. Targ. II Chr. XXI, 3.—B. Bath.
44^b אָב וְאָ... אָ אָ if he gave him possession of movable

chattel by dint of immovables jointly sold (v. **אָפּ**) &c.
B. Mets. 72^a **אָפּהײַבט לבען וי'** he signed it over to his
minor son. Kidd. 7^a **מִקְרִיאָהּ לנפשה** she may give possession
of herself (become his wife); a. fr.

Ithpe. מִיקְנִין *to be obtained, acquired.* B. Bath. 77^a (מִיקְנִי), v. מִיִּלָּא II. (Rashb. מִיקְנִי),

קְנִיבָה, קְנִיבָתָא, קְנִיבָה ch. same. Y. Shebi. VII, 37^b bot. דירקא קְנִיבָה, v. preced. Y. Hall. IV, 60^a top אייתא רמין קְנִיבָה אפריש מן קְנִיבָתָא are the trimmings (of the parsnip) still there? If so, set (the Trumah) aside from the trimmings.

קניגין v. קניגור

קַיִיגִי, קַיִיגִי m. (corresp. to a form *καυηγυς* = *καυηγός*) *hunter*. Hull. 60^b (Var. in Ar. קַיִיגִי, v. בַּיִיסִיסִי, Gen. K. s. 32 אַמֵּן הָרָקִי אֵל said Noah to him, am I a hunter (that I should get these animals into the ark)?)? Yalk. ib. 56.

— קָרִיב, קָרִיבִיּוֹן m. (κρηγῆσις, S.) 1) *the contest of wild beasts or of wild beasts with men* (ludus bestiarium). Ab. Zar. 18^b (ref. to Ps. I, 1) 'זֶה שְׂלֵא עִמָּד בְּקִרְיָנָא' Ms. M. (ed.

תִּבְרָךְ) that is he who does not stand as a spectator at
bestial contests (arranged by the Romans). תִּבְרָךְ
ב' I do not attend the shows of &c.; Yalk. Ps. 613; a. e.—
2) the actors in the fights of the arena. Cant. R. to II, 5,
v. בְּלִשְׁוֹאֵי.—V. קִינִינִי.

קִנְיָנִיָּא f. (κυνήγισσα) same. Pesik. R. addit. s. 4 (ed. Fr. p. 201^a קִינִינִיָּא, corr. acc.); Pesik. Hashsh'mini, p. 191^b קִינִנִּיא (Ms. O. קִנְנִיָּא; Ar. s. v. קִנְנִיָּא: שְׁבִרְיָא, corr. acc. or קִנְיָנִיָּא, v. שְׁבִרְיָא).

קִינִיּוֹן m. (κυνήγιον) same, *hunt, chase, beasts of chase*. Esth. R. to I, 12 מראה ק' ירידה ... אין חרשע ... מראה ק' ירידה ... אין חרשע ... the wicked man does not leave this world before God shows his chase, (that is,) how he has been caught. Lev. R. s. 13 הם ק' וכו' (not קיניון) Behemoth and Leviathan shall be the beasts of contest (the show) for the righteous in the hereafter, and whosoever abstains from witnessing the beast fights of the nations in this world, shall be admitted to see them &c.; Yalk. Sam. 161 קיניון.

קִינְיָא v. קִינְיָא, קִינְיָא

קניוֹת, Tanh. Emor 6, v. קיִּפּוּי.

תַּנְיִיט m., קְנִיפֹתָּהּ f. (קָנַט) [*shrinking*,] *fainting, sick*.
Tanī. Thazr. 3 עָלֵי ק' ואִין נַפְשׁוֹ and its vitality is not
impaired; ed. Bub. 4, v. קָנַט.—[Yalk. Prov. 932; Yalk.
Lam. 998, v. נִקְרַט.]

מִן הַדְּרוֹמִים. v. קְנִימָרוֹפּוֹס.

מְבַרְכֵּי m. (מְבַרְכֵּי II) *owner, maker*. Y. Snh. IX, end, 27^b,
v. מְבַרְכֵּי.

קובעִיא, Sifré Deut. 51, v. קנייא

עָלֵי קַ' קַנְיִית pr. n. pl. *‘Alé Kanyah*. Y. Ter. VIII, 46^b bot. [read:] **קַ' יוֹתֵן אִיקָפָה בַּע' קַ'** R. Joh. was robbed at A. K.; [comment:] **בַּעְלֵי קַ'** by the men of K.]

קניינא, קניין v. next wds.

קָרְיָהּ, קָרְיָהּ, קָרְיָהּ. ch. same, 1) *possession*, esp. *cattle*. Targ. Gen. XIV, 11, sq. (חֲכָשׁ). Targ. O. ib. 19; a. fr.—*Sot.* 34^b עֲבָדָה רֵעִי וְשֶׁמֶן קָרְיָהּ it (the soil) produces pasture, and the cattle grows fat on it.—*Pl.* קָרְיָהּ, קָרְיָהּ, קָרְיָהּ. Targ. Ez. XXXVIII, 12, sq.; a. e.—2) *agreement by symbol*, the object exchanged to make the agreement binding. Targ. Ruth. IV, 7, sq.

קנינים, Tosef. Kel. B. Mets. V, 13, v. קנין.

קְנִישְׁקָנִין (Ar.), קְנִישְׁקָנִין m. pl. (comp. of קָנָה, a. שָׁקַל) *drinking tubes, a cup with tubes for several persons to drink from*. Sabb. 62^b (expl. מְזֻרְקִי, Am. VI, 6) וְזֶה אֶחָד קִי שֶׁהָיָה בָּהֶן, it means *k'nishkanim*. Ib. שֶׁהָיָה בָּהֶן וְזֶה אֶחָד קִי שֶׁהָיָה בָּהֶן, and he (Rabbah) did not object to it (as an enjoyment forbidden after the destruction of the Temple). Ab. Zar. 72^b וְזֶה אֶחָד קִי שֶׁהָיָה בָּהֶן, it is permitted to drink from *k.* at the same time with a gentile.

קִנְפִּירִי, קִנְפִּירִי f. (corresp. to $\chi\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\eta\rho\iota = \chi\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\rho\omicron\varsigma$) a small kind of diamond. Targ. O. Ex. XXVIII, 19 (h. text לשם).

קַנְפִּירִיּוֹן m. (κέγχρινον) same. Targ. Y. I Ex.
XXVIII, 19.

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל v. קְנֵי פָרִי

פֿאַקטיריז. v. כּנַקְתִּיריז.

[קִרְיָמָא, קִרְמִיּוֹן, קוֹיָם. v. קָנָם] [to make firm, v. קָנָם]

Pa. קָנַם to make a vow of abstinence by using the verb קָנַם (as a substitute for קִינָּה, itself a substitute for קִרְבָּן). Ned. 10^b וְכִּי קָנַמְנָא ... דְּרֵיבִי רַמִּי like what are substitutes of substitutes of vows? ... M'kannamna, m'kannaḥna, m'kannasna.

קרימון v. קנמון

קנמיה, קנמיה, registered in Ar. as quot. fr. Lam. R. and unexplained, ק' ומרי ברתא, prob. a misreading for קומיה, in Lam. R. to I, 1 רברו, where editions have קומיה גברא.

קנמון v. קנמיר.

קרָמון v. קרָמון.

קָנָה (b. h.) *to put up, build* (cmp. **פָּנֶה**).—Denom. **קָנָה**.

Pi. קִיֵּן, קִיֵּן (denom. of קָן) *to build a nest, to nest.*
Y. Peah VII, 20^b top; Keth. 111^b, וְקִיֵּן. Cant. R. to II, 14
מִקֵּן . . . וּמִצֵּא and found there a serpent nesting; a. e.—
Part. pass. מְקִיֵּן. Yalk. Gen. 62 (Gen. R. s. 37 מְבִיֵּן), v. פִּקֵּן.

קָנָה, *Pa.* קָנָה ch. same. Targ. Is. XXXIV, 15.

Nif. נִקְנָס *to be decreed* (as a punishment). Erub. 18^b כִּיּוֹן שִׂרְיָא שֶׁנִּקְנָסָה מִיָּחָד וְכַּיּוֹן שִׂרְיָא שֶׁנִּקְנָסָה מִיָּחָד וְכַיּוֹן שִׂרְיָא שֶׁנִּקְנָסָה מִיָּחָד when he (Adam) perceived that through his fault death was decreed (over the human race), he fasted &c.

Pa. קַיִס same. Targ. Y. I Ex. XV, 25 רִמְקִיסַי (not רִמְקִיסַי).

קנס m. (preced.) *fine, penalty*, esp. *the fine for seducing a girl* (Deut. XXII, 29). B. Kam. 38^b, v. קנס. Keth. 43^a top, a. e. מודה בק פטור he who confesses an act with which

a fine is connected, is exempt from the fine; ib. 42^a; Shebu. V, 4 פֿי עֲצֻמוּ עַל פֿי עֲצֻמוּ none needs to pay a fine on his own confession (if he cannot be convicted otherwise). Keth. l. c. (in Chald. dict.) קָנָסָא it is the case of a fine, opp. מְמוֹנָא the case of a real debt or indemnity. Ib. bot. קָנָסָא אַלֵּי שְׁחָן קָנָסָא exclude those cases which concern only a fine, opp. מְמוֹנָא. Ib. III, 1 יֵשׁ לָהּ מִכָּר וְאֵין קָנָסָא a fine is due for seducing them. Ib. 29^a יֵשׁ לָהּ מִכָּר וְאֵין קָנָסָא she can be sold (by her father), and no fine is due for her seduction. Ib. III, 8 מִכָּר אֵין קָנָסָא wherever sale can take place, there is no fine for seduction. Ib. 3 קָנָסָא the fine for her seduction belongs to herself (and not to her father); a. fr.—*Pl.* קָנָסָא. Snh. 8^a דִּינֵי קָנָסָא how many judges are required for the adjudication of a fine? Keth. 43^a; a. fr.—[קָנָסָא, Zeb. 88^b ed., v. קָנָסָא.]

קָנָסָא ch. same. Targ. Y. Ex. XXI, 30 (h. text כֶּסֶף). Targ. Y. Num. XV, 32 קָנָסָא קָנָסָא the penalty for violating the Sabbath laws.—Snh. 3^a; B. Kam. 15^a, v. קָנָסָא. Keth. 29^b בְּנֵי קָנָסָא persons for whose seduction a fine is due. Pes. 29^a; 30^a קָנָסָא R. S. (in declaring leavened matter kept over Passover forbidden even after Passover) imposes a penalty, because the person has transgressed the law &c. Yeb. 86^a קָנָסָא the penalty (the forfeit of the tithes decreed over the Levites) was to benefit the poor; a. fr.—*Pl.* קָנָסָא. Targ. Y. I Ex. XV, 25.—Y. Yeb. XIV, beg. 14^b קָנָסָא הִיא עֲדָא בְּאֵילָן קָנָסָא she is still subject to those penalties (that she must leave both husbands).

קָנָסָא קָנָסָא m. pl. a sort of sandals with heels (prob. named after a place in Babylonia, emp. קָנָסָא, v. קָנָסָא, ch., end). Y. Yeb. XII, 12^c bot. קָנָסָא אֵילָן קָנָסָא there (in Babylonia) they say, like those k.

קָנָסָא, Targ. Prov. XXIII, 29 ed. Lag., v. יוֹרֵם.

קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, v. next w.

קָנָסָא m. (cancellus, *κλῆμα*) any reticulated object, 1) a perforated vessel for fumigation. Deut. R. s. 10 (ref. to Is. LV, 3) קָנָסָא לְגוֹף כָּרִי לְכָלִּים the ear is to the body what the fumigating vessel is to garments; קָנָסָא כְּמִדָּה כְּמִדָּה as many garments are put on the k. and all are fumigated, so there are 248 limbs in man, and all live through the ear (by listening to the word of God); Pesik. Shim'u, p. 117^a קָנָסָא; Yalk. Jer. 264, a. Yalk. Is. 341 קָנָסָא.—Kel. XXII, 10 קָנָסָא כְּסוּת f. (Bab. ed. כְּסוּת... קָנָסָא, corr. acc.) a fumigating vessel with a receptacle for garments.—2) latticed gate or bar. Y. Sabb. V, beg. 7^b קָנָסָא גִּזְרֵי גִזְרֵי a latticed gate which drags along on the ground when opened; Y. Erub. X, 26^b bot. קָנָסָא גִּזְרֵי; Tosef. ib. XI (VIII), 13 קָנָסָא. קָנָסָא Var. (ed. Zuck. קָנָסָא); Erub. 101^a קָנָסָא. *Esp. pl.* קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא. Gen. R. s. 78 (ref. to Gen. XXXIII, 3) קָנָסָא דְּרִי... מִשְׁבַּע קָנָסָא consider thyself as if placed behind seven bars and sitting as judge &c. Y'land. to Lev. XIX quot. in Ar. קָנָסָא... קָנָסָא how was the Moloch worship arranged? There was an

idol behind seven enclosures &c. Y. Orl. I, end, 61^c קָנָסָא when he brought it (the egg) behind the enclosures of the idolatrous temple; Y. Ab. Zar. III, 43^a קָנָסָא. Ib. 42^d bot. קָנָסָא... קָנָסָא whatever one brings within the enclosures one makes forbidden (as an object dedicated to idolatry). Ib. II, 41^b קָנָסָא if an idolatrous temple has no bars, the whole building is considered as bars (whatever is brought within the premises, is forbidden). Cant. R. to III, 4, v. קָנָסָא. Lev. R. s. 19, end קָנָסָא they let her down to him over the bars; a. e.—Y. Snh. X, 28^d top, v. קָנָסָא.

קָנָסָא ch. same, 1) *grating, network*. Targ. Y. I Ex. XXVII, 4; (Y. II קָנָסָא; h. text מִכְבָּר). Ib. 5; a. e.—*Pl.* קָנָסָא. Ib. XXXVIII, 30 (with sing. meaning).—2) *pl.* קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא, קָנָסָא. R. to I, 5 קָנָסָא... קָנָסָא they put him within the seven bars (showed him royal honors). Pesik. B'shall. p. 86^b קָנָסָא the piles of water in the Red Sea between which the Israelites passed were like those latticed bars; Yalk. Sam. 152 קָנָסָא; a. e.—Y. Shebi. II, 34^a (expl. קָנָסָא) (corr. acc.) when the bean plants begin to form gratings (the stalks being closely interwoven; emp. קָנָסָא a. קָנָסָא).

קָנָסָא, read:

קָנָסָא m. pl. (sub. קָנָסָא; cancellatus) *grating or network* (in weaving, moulding &c.). Y. Sabb. VII, 10^c.

קָנָסָא I m. (קָנָסָא) 1) a cylindrical vessel let into the ground of the cellar (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Dollium), in gen. wine- or oil-vessel. Ab. IV, 20 קָנָסָא look not at the vessel but at what it contains; many a new vessel is full of old wine (many a young man is a fine scholar) &c. Koh. R. to VII, 28 קָנָסָא v. infra. Gen. R. s. 85 קָנָסָא they took one cask in the cellar &c.; (read: למקומו) put the cask back into its place. Y. Succ. I, 52^b bot. קָנָסָא like one sending to his neighbor a cask of wine and the storage vessel with it (making a present of both); Gen. R. s. 13; Yalk. Ps. 882. Y. Bets. IV, beg. 62^b קָנָסָא he brings the load of wine in its original vessel (not bottle-wise); a. fr.—*Pl.* קָנָסָא. Gen. R. s. 32 קָנָסָא... בּוֹרֵק קָנָסָא the potter does not try (knock at) the defective vessels..., but he tries the sound (so God tries not the bad but the good men). Keth. XIII, 4 קָנָסָא but admits that he owes the (empty) vessels, v. II. Ib. 108^b קָנָסָא the expression 'vessels of oil' includes vessels, i. e. one who claims vessels of oil claims not only a certain quantity of oil, but also the vessels. Koh. R. to VII, 28 קָנָסָא the Lord looked at all vessels (fit to receive the Law), and found none better pitched than that of Moses &c.; a. fr.—2) (emp. קָנָסָא, a. קָנָסָא) *coulter*. B. Mets. VI, 4 (80^a).—[Erub. 101^a קָנָסָא a plough used as a bar, Rashi; v. next w.]

קָנָסָא II dial. for קָנָסָא, q. v.

קִנְקֵנָה m. ch. = קִנְקֵן I, 1) *vessel*. B. Bath. 22^a פִּק רַחֵי קִנְקֵנָה go and smell at his vessel, i. e. examine his mental capacity; a. e. — 2) *coulter, plough*. Y. Ber. II, 5^a top וְכִּי קִנְקֵנָה שֶׁ... untie thy ox and untie thy plough, for the Temple has been destroyed; קִנְקֵנִי וְכִּי tie thy ox and tie thy plough, for king Messiah was born; Lam. R. to I, 16 Ar. (ed. פִּרְדֵּי).

קלָבִּינְתוּם v. קִנְבִּינְתוּם, קִנְבִּינְתוּם

ch. בן v. קנשריא

קִנְתָּ (b. h.) pr. n. pl. *Kenath*, on the east of the Jordan (v. Hildesh. Beitr., p. 49 sq.). Y. Shebi. VI, 36^c (not קִנְתָּ); Tosef. ib. IV, 11 (v. ed. Zuck. note); Sifrē Deut. 51; Yalk. ib. 874 יִינְקָתָ (corr. acc., or קִנְתָּהִיבָּ).

קֶנֶה f. (v. קָנָה; cmp. מִקְנֶה I) [*that which is inserted*], *handle, helve*. Maec. II, 1 מִקְנֵיהָ Ar. (or מִקְנֵיהָ fr. קָנָה; ed. מִקְנֵיהָ, v. קָנָה).—*Pl.* מִקְנֵיהֶם. Y'lamd. to Lev. XIX quot. in Ar. כ' של מִקְנֵיהֶם וְכ' handles of spears and knives.—[Kel. XV, 1 R. S. Vers., v. קִרְסֵטָה]

אורידיה . . . ק' ch. same. Y. Naz. I, 51^b 'ק' man is in the habit of saying, 'the handle of an axe'; does any one say, 'the axe of the handle'? i.e. in making a vow one begins with the word שבעיה, but does not place it at the end; Y. Ned. II, 36^d top.—**קָמַח**.

בִּנְיָמִן v. בְּנֵי־בִנְיָמִן

קִינְטֹר v. קִנְטֹר, קִנְטֹר.

קִנְיָנוּ v. קִנְיָנוּר, קִנְיָנוּר, (קִנְיָנוּר)

קַנְיִיל m. (κανθήλια, pl.) *the pannier on the side of the pack-saddle, large basket*. Par. XII, 9 הַסִּלִּים שֶׁבַק the baskets in the pannier.

קנא־נִיר v. קנ־נִיר.

בִּנְיָמִן, בִּנְיָמִן v. בִּנְיָמִן, בִּנְיָמִן.

III. קְהָרִים v. קְנָתָרוֹם

קִינְטֹוּר v. קִנְטֹוּרִין

קִנְיָן v. קְנִיָּין.

קִרְטָא v. קִרְטָא

קסאות, v. קסיה.

קִשְׁפָּה, v. קִשְׁפָּה.

קַסְגַּלְגָּס pr. n. m. *Kasgalgas*, a contraction of *Caius Caligula*, the Roman emperor. Tosef. Sot. XIII, 6 ed. Zuck. (Var. גַּס קַלְגָּס, גַּס קַלְגָּס, v. גַּיָּס).

קַסָּדָה, קַסָּדָה f. (cassis, -idis) *casque, helmet*. Sabb.
VI, 2 (expl. ib. 62^a סַבְּדָה). Kei. XI, 8 (Ar. ed. קַסָּדָה).
Tosef. ib. B. Mets. III, 1. Ex. R. s. 15 וְשִׁרְיוֹן ק' בְּרִי לְלִבּוֹשׁ

'*so strong enough to wear helmet, mail and (carry) arms.*—*Pl. קַסְיִין*. Y'lamd. to Gen. III, 22, quot. in Ar. (ref. to *כַּרְבִּלְתָּהוּן*) אֱלֵי הַקַּ' that means the helmets.

קוֹסְדוֹר. v. קֶסְדוֹר.

קַסְרִיָּא, v. קַסְרִיָּא.

קֶשׁ, קְסוּיָא ch. same.—Pl. קְסוּיָא, קְסָא, קְשָׁא. Targ. O. Ex. XXV, 29 (Y. קְשָׁא). Ib. XXXVII, 16. Targ. O. Num. IV, 7 קְסוּיָא constr. ed. Berl. (oth. ed. a. Yer. קְסוּיָא). Targ. I Chr. XXVIII, 17.

*קָסוּר m. pl. (preced.) a certain *measure*. Ber. 44^b Men. Hammaor ch. III, Ner 6, K'lal 1, Helek. 1, s. 3 (ed. קריסי).

קְסוּמָא m. (קסם) *charmer, diviner*.—*Pl.* קְסוּמֵי. Targ. Y. Gen. XXII, 21 (not קְסִי). Targ. Y. I Deut. XVIII, 10 (Y. II לאקסומי, read: לֹא קְסוּמֵי. Targ. Y. ib. 14 קיסומי (corr. acc.).—V. קְסָמָא.

קיסומא v. קסומא.

קסוסטמן, read: קסוסטמן, or קסוסטמן m. pl.
(pl. of ξστός or of sextarius, transposed) *sextarii* (one
sextarius = $\frac{1}{16}$ of a modius). Y.B. Mets. V, 10^c bot. בגין
... קסוסטמן ... איילי as those who advance the money
with which to buy to those who sail to (do business
at) the races, at a share in the profits of two or three
sextarii for each modius; v. קלס.

קסוסנון (a corrupt. for קסוֹנוֹן, transpos. of סְנוֹנוֹן) *Saguntum* in Spain. Y. Keth. II, 26^b bot. אַפִּי עִידָהּ בְּקִרְמָתִין. even if her witnesses are as far away as *Saguntum*, she must wait (cmp. B. Bath. III, 2, quot. s. v. אֶסְמִינָא).

קִּיָּם, v. sub קִּיָּם.

קוֹסְטוֹרִיא v. קסמוריא

קסמ"א, Tanh. Shof'ṭim 14, read: קסיטרא.

בְּסִימָנוֹן v. קְסִימָנוֹן.

קוֹסְטִינֶר v. קֶסְמִינֶר

קְסִיטְרָא v. קְסִיטְרָא.

קסטל, Lev. R. s. 19 מלבים ק' Ar., read with ed. שרסקל נקוב.

קסטלין m. (castellum, καστέλλιν S.) 1) *fort, castle*. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c נפל ק' דטיבריא (ed. Krot. קסיטולין, corr. acc.) the castle of Tiberias fell in (burying the idol placed therein).—2) *reservoir*. Tosef. Mikv. IV, 6 ק' המחליק מים וכ' a reservoir which distributes water (in pipes) in the cities.

קסטרה, קסטרה f. (castra, pl.) 1) *fortification, military camp*. B. Kam. 98^a וי' או וי' if one has money deposited in the (Roman) camp or in the (forts of the) king's Mountain. Num. R. s. 12 (expl. מצוררי Ps. XCI, 2) my fortification; Midr. Till. to Ps. I. c. (not (קסטרי). Lam. R. to III, 7 של פרסין ק' (read: (קסטרי) this alludes to the camp of the Romans; Yalk. ib. 1037 קנטרה (corr. acc.). Deut. R. s. 1 (expl. נציברם II Sam. VIII, 6) ק' (not (קסטרי); a. e.—Pl. קסטריא, Tosef. Ohol. XVIII, 12 והלגיונות הן the dwellings in forts and in the (camps of the) legions. Lev. R. s. 1 ... חי' they would have surrounded it (the Tabernacle) with tents and forts (to protect it); Cant. R. to II, 3; Num. R. s. 1; a. e.—V. קסטריא.—2) pr. n. pl. *Castra*, near Haifa (Castellum peregrinum). Cant. R. to II, 2; Lam. R. to I, 17 as hostile as Castra to Haifa.—V. קסטריא III.

קסטרון, v. קסטריא.

קסטריא, v. קסטריא.

קסיה, קסיה, v. קסיה.

קסיה, Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXV ed. pr., read: קסיה.

קסיה, v. קסיה.

קסיה, v. קסיה.

קסיה m. (κασσίτερος, cassiterum) tin. Targ. Y. I, II Num. XXXI, 22 קסיה, קסיה (corr. acc.; h. text (בדיל).—Tanh. Shof'tim 14 כלי זין קסיה (corr. acc.) tin-plated armor (v. Sm. Ant. s. v. Stamnum).

קסיה, קסיה m. same. Y. Snh. VII, 24^b bot. (expl. lead and tin mixed. Tosef. Kel. B. Kam. VII, 7 אין מקיפין בק' (corr. acc., or (קסיה) you must not make a rim of tin, because &c., v. פתיל. Ib. III, 4 ועשאה בבדן ובקסיה (corr. acc.) and mended it with tin or cassiterum (v. פתיל); ib. B. Mets. I, 8. Tosef. B. Bath. V, 9 קסיה ושל אבר ושל קסיה (corr. acc.) weights of tin, or of lead, or of cassiterum; B. Bath. 89^b גיסטריין, v. גיסטריין.

קסיה f. (קסיה=קסיה II) [cover, protection,] 1) a sort of *glove* for laborers. Kel. XVI, 6 (ed. Dehr. קסיה).—2) ק' table cloth, a sheet spread over the set table to protect it from flies &c. Makhsh. V, 8 קסיה ed. Dehr. (ed. (קסיה); [Ar.: vessels, cmp. קסיה, — which, however, does not suit the context].

קסילופנוס, read: **קסילופנוס** m. (comp. of ξύλον a. φάνος, a compound not otherwise recorded) a *torch made of wooden staves*, esp. of vines. Pesik. Kumi, p. 144^b sq. עזירה ... לעשות ק' וי' (ed. קסילופנוס, Ms. O. p. 144^b sq. בסייל פנים, corr. acc.) in the future Jerusalem shall be a torch for the nations, and they shall walk by its light (ref. to Is. LX, 3); Yalk. Is. 359 only פנים; Midr. Till. to Ps. XXXVI, 10 (missing in ed. Bub.) מטרפילין (corr. acc.). Koh. R. to I, 9 פעם אחת ... ק' אחד משלכם (ed. קסלפנים.) once the (Roman) government sent word to our teachers, 'send us one of your torches.'—Pl. קסילופנוס. Ib. [read:] אמרי כמה ק' יש להם והם מבקשין ממנו קסילופנוס אחד כמדימין (strike out להם יש להם, as a corrupt Var. Lect., and כמה אבנים טובים ומרגליות יש להם, as an erroneous gloss) they said, they have ever so many torches, and they ask us for one torch? It seems to us, they mean one enlightening the countenances of men with his learning.

קסליניוס, קסליניוס, v. preced.

קסם (b. h.) 1) *to cut, carve*. Snh. IX, 6 בקסם (Y. ed. בקסם) he that curses (his neighbor) invoking God as 'a carver' (instead of *creator ex nihilo*); expl. ib. 81^b קסמו, קסמו (Ms. M. קסמו, Ar. קסמו) may the carver strike his carving; anoth. expl. קסמו קסמו לי ולקונו קסמו (euphem. for *thee*), himself (thyself) &c., v. קנה; Y. ib. IX, end, 27^b, v. קרינא.—2) *to decide* (cmp. קרינא). Hag. 14^a (ref. to Is. III, 2) קסם זה מלך *kosem* means king (with ref. to Prov. XVI, 10); Yalk. Is. 261.—3) (v. קסם) *to divine*. Sifrē Deut. 171 וי' האורו קסם זה האורו וי' who is a *kosem*? He that seizes his staff (and measuring it fist-wise says), shall I or shall I not go? (ref. to Hos. IV, 12); Yalk. Deut. 918. Snh. 106^a (ref. to Josh. XIII, 22) קסם נביא הוא a charmer? is he not a prophet? ברחלה נביא ולבסוף קסם at first a prophet, and in the end a charmer. Num. R. s. 20 (ref. to Num. XXII, 7) קסמין שריו קסמין they carried with them all kinds of divining implements with which people divine. Koh. R. to XII, 7 לקסום קסם, v. קסם; a. e.

קסם *to divine*. Midr. Till. to Ps. LXXIX, beg. עמד קסם קסם he stood up and divined to find out whether or not to go up.

קסם, v. קסם.

קסם I ch. same, 1) *to cut, chip*. Y. Shebi. II, 34^a וי' וקסמה בידה וי' he chipped it (their argument) with his hand, i. e. made a motion with his hand to indicate his dissent (and said) &c.—2) *to divine*. Targ. Ez. XXI, 26. Targ. Deut. XVIII, 10 קסם ed. Berl. (oth. ed. קסם, incorr. קסם); a. e.—Gitt. 68^b קסם אוריין ... saw a diviner who was divining, and laughed (at him). Ib. ... לקסום let him divine what is under him.

קסם m. (b. h.; preced.) 1) *chip, carving*, v. קסם.—Pl. קסם, קסם, v. קסם.—2) *decision*, esp. *decision by lot or sign, divination, augury*; means or tools of divination.—Pl. as ab. Lam. R. introd. (R. Josh. 2) ורחיל

ק' he began to make divinations (by throwing arrows &c.); Koh. R. to XII, 7 לקסום ק' Num. R. s. 20, v. קסם. Ib. שידעו בן' שלקם ו' they knew that there was no profit in their divining signs; a. fr.

קִי, קִי, קִי, קִי ch. same, 1) *decision*.
Targ. Prov. XVI, 10.—2) *divination, divining tools*. Targ.
Ez. XXI, 26 (ed. Wil. **קִי, קִי**; 27; a. e.—*Pl.* **קִי, קִי**).
קִי, קִי, קִי, Targ. Deut. XVII, 10 (Y. II **קִי**). Targ. Y.
Gen. XXX, 27. Targ. Y. I. Deut. XVIII, 14 (Y. II, v. **קִי, קִי**);
a. fr.—Y. Maasr. III, end, 51^a, **קִי, קִי**.

קִיץ, קִיץ, קִיץ *chip*, v. קִיץ, קִיץ.

קַיִסִים III pr. n. pl., v. קַיִסִים.

קָסַם m. (קָסַם) *carver*. Snh. IX, 6 Y. ed., v. קָסַם. Cant. R. to V, 14 וְכָל מִי שֶׁנֶּעֱשֶׂה קָ' וְכָל he that makes himself a carver (skilful worker) in the words of the Law shall finally become a king (leader) through them (with ref. to Prov. XVI, 10). [Ib. שֶׁנֶּעֱשֶׂה בָהֶם קָ' some ed., read; כָּסִיר; v. Matt. K. a. l.]

חֲסִידָא, חֲסִידָא, חֲסִידָא m. (חֲסִיד I) *diviner, charmer*. Targ. Josh. XIII, 22 (not חֲסִיד).—Gitt. 68^b, v. חֲסִיד I.—*Pl.* חֲסִידָא, חֲסִידָא, חֲסִידָא. Targ. O. Deut. XVIII, 14 (Y. II חֲסִידָא corr. acc.).—Targ. Zech. X, 2. Targ. I Sam. VI, 2; a. fr.

קָסָם, v. קָסַם II.

קִיסְמִית v. קִסְמִית.

ק.וֹיֶסְטוֹר v. קסנמור

קָסַס (b. h. *Polel*) 1) *to cut*, v. קָסַסָהּ. — [Y. Ber. VI, 10^b top **הוּחֵם אֶחָד הָיָה לוֹ הַקָּסֵס** Ar., ed. **הוּבֵס**, v. **קָסַס**.]—2) (of wine) *to bite, have a pungent taste, be sourish*. Y. Pes. II, end, 29^c **וְכִי יִיךְ קָסֵס וְכִי** had a sourish wine, and he put barley into it that it might become sour (vinegar). Tosef. B. Bath. VI, 6 if one sells a cellar full of wine, **קָסֵסוֹ לְמֵאָה** . . . מקבל he (the purchaser) must accept ten casks of pungent wine for every hundred. Maas. Sh. IV, 2 **הָיָה שָׁקֵס** Ms. M. (Y. ed. **שָׁקֵס**; ed. **שָׁקֵס**, Var. **שָׁהָקֵס**) wine that has turned sourish; a. fr.

Pi. קַיִס; *Hif.* הִקְסִים, v. supra.

קֶסֶת *f., pl.* קֶסֶתוֹ (preced.) *lumps, balls* (comp. קִדְרוֹת).
 Naz. 65^a וְיִשֵּׁל אֶת הַקִּיסְמִין וְאֶת הָקֶסֶת he takes up the chips
 (of the coffin) and the lumps of earth (formed by con-
 gealed blood and secretions from the decaying body) &c.

***קִשְׁסָאָה** *m. Kish'saah*, surname of one R. Isaac. Ber. 51^a (Ms. **סָאָה** *sack-maker* (?); Beth N. **קִשְׁסָאָה** of *Ctesiphon*; oth. Var. **קִרְסִיטָאָה** of *Cirsium*; v. Rabb. D. S. a. l. note).

קשקשת v. בקססיר

קִי־סַר. v. קֶסֶר

קַהֲמָטָיִין v. קֶסֶרֶמֶל.

קִיס' v. sub, קִסְרִין, קִסְרִיא, קִסְרִיּוֹן, קִסְרִי.

ממנה. קסרין, Koh. R. to VII, 11 ראש ק', a gloss expl. על האוצרות, prob. meant for קסטרין; perh. for קיקרין.

קַסְרִיקִיּוֹן *m.* (exercitus, ἐξέρχεται, *S.*) *army*. Lam.
R. introd. (*R.* Nahm.) (ref. to Is. XXIX, 1) קריה ... של
 the city which David built for his army; Yalk.
 Is. 302 קיסריקיון (corr. acc.). Cant. *R.* to VIII, 13 נטל
 קצרקיון של ו' (read: קַצְרִיקִיּוֹן) he took his entire army
 and his servants (cabinet) &c.

קִיִּטָּה, v. קִסְטָה.

קִסְתוֹת, Kel. XV, 1 R. S., v. קִיטָּה.

קְעִילָה f., Erub. 63^b, v. קְעִילָה I.—Pl. קְעִילָה, Snh. 106^a Ar.; Yalk. Num. 771, v. קְעִילָה III.

קַיְלָה *f.* (denom. of קַיְלָה) of *Keilah*, a town in the lowland district of Judæa. Yoma 76^a, a. e. קַיְלָה, v. דְּרִיבָּה. Y. Bicc. III, beg. 65^c וְכִי יִבֶּה דְּרִיבָּה ... נֹאמַר אִם הִיחָה קַיְלָה בְּקֶשֶׁת יְהוָה יִבֶּה דְּרִיבָּה if one wants to bring (as first fruits) pressed figs, shall we say, if they are from Keilah, he may, if from Bozrah, he dare not?

קָקַץ I (onomatop.) *to cackle; to call hens by imitating their cackling.* Kidd. 31^a (sarcastically) **הטל ... וּקְצַץ לָהֶן** 'put water in a bowl and call them as you do hens.

קִּיָּקָה m. (b. h.; preced.) *impression*; 'כְּחוֹבֵת ק' *etched inscription*. Macc. III, 6; Lev. R. s. 19, a. e., v. כְּחוֹבֵת.

קֵּעַקָא m. *neck*, v. קוּעָא.

קֶצֶרֶת f. (b. h.; קֶצֶר to be sunk, comp. קֶצֶץ II) dish, charger. Y. Ab. Zar. III, 42^c bot. וְאֵלֶּם מִדְּרוֹס ... וְזֶה הֵיחָד בְּכָּן

when Alexander the Macedonian attempted to ascend to heaven, he rose higher and higher, until he saw the earth beneath him like a ball and the sea like a dish; ויבדירנה ויבדירנה and why is he not represented with a dish in his hand?; Num. R. s. 13. Ib. וידומה לך' he offered a charger which is typical of the sea that surrounds the whole world and resembles a dish. Ker. 7^b, v. גרם. B. Bath. 16^a פיה ק' על הפוך ק' Job attempted to turn the dish upside down, i. e. to challenge Providence; a. fr.—*Pl.* קפדוה. Men. 97^a, v. קפס; a. e.

קפי, קפא, קפא.

קפא I m. (κάπα) the letter *kappa* (k') as numeral, *twenty*. Lam. R. to I, 1 רבתי (חד בר נש) v. דוקריא; Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot. [read:] ק' דוקריא ... count twenty beams in thy house (counting upwards and downwards until you arrive at twenty), and thou shalt find thy father's savings, *kappa dokia* (twenty beams; oneiro-critical play on Cappadocia; v. Gen. R. s. 68).

קפא II m. (קפה) 1) *trunk, vine*, v. קופא II.—*2) (v. זיל הוי ק' II, 1) *pole, beam*. Ber. 56^b, v. דיקא. Ib. וי' דיש עשרה וי' go and examine the beam which heads the number ten, and you shall find (in number eleven) &c.; v., however, preced.

קפא III (or קפא) name of a *worm* in herbs which causes disease of the bowels; (oth. opin.) a *poisonous substance in vegetables*. Pes. 115^b ק' משום ק' ... you must dip the bitter herb into the *häroseth* to counteract the effect of the *kappa*. Ib. וי' מריחא מייר. Ib. it is not necessary to dip it, for the k. dies from the smell (of the *häroseth*). Ib. 116^a, v. קפא.—Tosef. Ter. VII, 11 Ar., v. קפה.

קופבאזות, קפאמיות.

קפד (b. h.) to contract, convolve, v. קיפד.

Hif. הקפיד (cmp. קצה) 1) to be angry, lose temper. Taan. 20^b לא הקפדתי וי' never did I lose my temper in my house; Y. ib. III, end, 67^a. Y. Ber. IV, 7^d (prayer on entering the schoolhouse) וי' הקפידתי ... that I may not get excited over my colleagues, and my colleagues may not get excited over me. Sabb. 31^a לא וי' הקפידתי and Hillel (I) shall not get impatient. Ab. d'R. N. ch. I הוא מקפיד על דבריו v. בתן. Ex. R. s. 6 (not מקפידו) and he (Moses) also lost his temper. Ib. and thou losest thy temper in spite of my word (that declared thee the most patient of men)?; a. fr.—2) to provoke, insult. Y. Keth. IV, 28^d bot. וי' אר וי' he insulted an elder and struck him.—3) to be strict, particular; to care for, mind. Mikv. IX, 3; 7 whatever one minds (on one's body) causes a partition for immersion, v. חצץ I. B. Mets. 75^a members of a party that are particular with one another (in lending and borrowing); Sabb. 149^a. Hull. 107^b וי' ומקפידין וי' two brothers (taking separate meals at the same table) who are par-

ticular with each other. Gen. R. s. 65 וי' היתה מקפדת וי' did not mind the pollution through idolatry; a. v. fr.

קפד ch. same, to be angry, sensitive; to be particular, care for, mind. Snh. 113^b, v. קפדן. Hull. 107^a אמנא קפדיתו אמנא the condition of the vessel (used for ablution)? Ib. ואמנא ואמנא קפדיתו we are particular about the vessel and about the color (of the water), אשיעורא, we are not so about the quantity. Sabb. 147^a וי' קפדיתו provided a person is particular about his garments' being shaken before he puts them on; אנן, we do not care about it. Pes. 110^b קפדיתו he that minds (such practices) is strictly dealt with (suffers for disregarding them); he that does not care &c. Snh. 67^b קפיד אמנא שר a magician that is particular about the vessel he uses is a conjurer of demons; a. fr.

קפידא v. מקפידין same. Y. Sabb. I, 4^a top.

Ilhpe. אקפיד, אקפיד 1) to be contracted, shortened. Targ. Is. XXXVIII, 12 (ed. Lag. אקפיד). Ib. I, 2. Targ. Mic. II, 7.—2) to be angry, excited. Y. Ber. II, 5^b top ... Samuel heard of it and was angry with him. Kidd. 33^a; a. fr.

Af. אקפיד to provoke, insult. Y. B. Kam. VIII, end, 6^c וי' אר וי' (not אר) a man insulted R. H.

קפדא m. (preced.) anger, indignation. Targ. Y. I Num. XXV, 8 בק' [prob. a corrupt. for בקבחה, corresp. to b. text קבחה]; Pesh. בכרסה.

קופדן, קפדן m. (preced. wds.) hot-tempered, impetuous, opp. ענוותן. Ab. II, 5 ה' מלמד (Ar. דוקר) an impatient man cannot be a teacher. Sabb. 30^b bot., v. ענוותן; Ab. d'R. N. ch. XV. Snh. 113^a sq. (in Chal. dict.) father Elijah (the prophet) was hot-tempered (dealing with Ahab too severely); א"ל ק' קריח ... said he (Elijah) to him, thou didst call me hot-tempered! Said he, this very case before us proves it, for thou art resentful; a. e.

קפדנות f. (preced.) impatience, anger, irritability, opp. ענוותנות. Gen. R. s. 74, a. e. קפדנותו, v. קפדנותו. Sabb. 31^a וי' שמואי Shammai's impatience came near driving us out of the world (of salvation); Ab. d'R. N. II (ed. Schechter) ch. XXIX וי' שמואי thy impatience, O Shammai, &c.; a. e.

קפי, v. קפה.

קפא, v. קפה.

קפה f. name of a *worm* in herbs. Tosef. Ter. VII, 11 (Ar. קפא), v. קפא III.

קיפוד, v. קפוד.

קפידקא, v. קפידקא.

קפידקא, קפידקא, קפידקא pr. n. Cappadocia, a district of Asia Minor. Targ. O. Deut. II, 23 קפידקא; Y.

ed. Vien. קפודקא...; h. text כפודקא. Targ. Am. IX, 7.—Lam. R. to I, 1 (חד בר נש) רבתי; Y. Maas. Sh. IV, 55^b bot.; Ber. 56^b, v. קפודקא I, II. Y. Yeb. II, end, 4^b, v. קפודקא; Tosef. ib. IV, 5 קפודקא. Keth. XIII, 11 קפודקא; Y. ed. קפודקא. Sabb. 26^a; Tosef. ib. II, 3, v. קפודקא; a. e.

קפודקא, קפודקא, קפודקא m. (preced.) *Capadocian*. Y. Peah I, 16^c top ק' יודין ק' Koh. R. to VII, 23 ק' קפודקא; Pesik. R. s. 14; a. e.—*Pl.* קפודקא. Targ. Gen. X, 14 (h. text כפודקא). Targ. Ez. XXVII, 11 (h. text קפודקא); a. e.—Y. Shebi. IX, 39^a top ק' the Capadocian students at Sepphoris.

קפודקא m. (קפודקא) *jumper, runner*. Gen. R. s. 86 (expl. קפודקא, Gen. XXXIX, 2) ק' a running (quick) man (with ref. to יצחק, II Sam. XIX, 18); Yalk. ib. 145 קפודקא.

קפודקא, v. קפודקא.

קפודקא = קפודקא (?) Yalk. Gen. 148; v., however, קפודקא.

קפודקא, קפודקא, קפודקא, קפודקא v. sub קפודקא.

קפודקא, קפודקא, קפודקא v. sub קפודקא.

קפודקא m. (קפודקא II) *grave-robber*.—*Pl.* קפודקא. Sabb. 152^b; Yalk. Ez. 376; Yalk. Gen. 33, v. קפודקא II.

קפודקא, v. קפודקא.

קפודקא, v. קפודקא.

קפודקא, קפודקא, קפודקא v. sub קפודקא.

קפודקא m. (= קפודקא) *basket*; the peddler's basket with the strike which he carries with him. Tosef. Hull. VIII, 4 [read:] וכן וכן וכן וכן he may put them (the fowl and the cheese) into the basket and throw them over his shoulder.

קפודקא, v. קפודקא.

קפודקא, v. קפודקא.

קפודקא, קפודקא (cmp. קפודקא) *to leap, dance*. Gen. R. s. 68 (קפודקא) Ar. (ed. קפודקא), v. קפודקא. Ib. s. 87 Ar. (ed. קפודקא).

קפודקא ch. same. Targ. Cant. II, 8 Ar. (ed. קפודקא, q. v.).—Gen. R. s. 86, end וכן וכן וכן וכן whoever jumps up on her (the bear), shall get all the ornaments upon her. Ib. [read:] מסתכלין אחותי... בניכיה של אחותי וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' you look at what is on her, but I look at the tusks of that bear; and will you jump?; Yalk. ib. 145 ויארחקו קפודקא read: קפודקא and jump thou.

קפודקא (cmp. קפודקא) *to arch, bend*.—Denom. קפודקא.—2) *to slap* (with the palm of the hand); *to strike*. Yalk. Gen. 79 קפודקא, v. קפודקא I. Y. Yeb. XV, 14^d קפודקא the sun strikes the head of man only in the harvesting season. Cant. R. to I, 6 וכן וכן וכן וכן the sun struck his head, and his face became bronzed. Ib. VI, 10.—Gen. R. s. 87 (ref. to Gen. XXVII, 46) קפודקא

slapping this against that, and that against this i. e. (cmp. קפודקא) believing all of them equally bad.—[Y. Sabb. XX, end, 17^d קפודקא, v. next w.—Hor. 11^b, v. infra.]

קפודקא 1) same. Gen. R. s. 23 (ref. to וכו', Gen. XI, 6) he put his hand upon Nimrod's head, saying, this man &c.; ib. s. 26.—2) *to bend, force, outrage, overwhelm*. Pes. 118^a וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' the Lord does not outrage (by withholding) the reward of any creature, i. e. even the wicked are rewarded for what good they may do; Naz. 23^b וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' God does not withhold the reward even for a decorous word. Y. Dem. I, 22^a וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' is it possible? he honored his Creator with water, and he should outrage him with water (allow his daughter to be drowned)?; Y. Shek. V, 48^d bot. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' (corr. acc.). Kidd. 52^b וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' they come to overwhelm me with citations of traditions (of which they will prove me to be ignorant); Naz. 49^b. Num. R. s. 9 (31) וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' she forced the nazirite obligations upon her head (the vow was of her own doing); a. fr.—*Part. pass.* וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' f. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' forced, perverted, distorted. Y. Sot. III, 18^d bot. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' justice would appear perverted; Num. R. I, c. Ohol. XVI, 1 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' may I bury my children (v. infra), if this is not a distorted (misrepresented) *halkah*; Tosef. ib. XV, 12.—3) *to overpower, take from one by force*. Y. Snh. VIII, 26^b bot. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' he will sit at cross-roads and rob the people and kill &c.; (Bab. ib. 72^a וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו'); Lev. R. s. 30 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' thou hast forced the shepherd (to give thee his bread); וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' I laid the shepherd under contribution, but thou didst so to the whole town (when they all came to his rescue with refreshments). Pesik. R. s. 3 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' see to what extent Lot deprived Abraham of the divine communication!; a. fr.—4) *to cover, bury, survive*. Ohol. I, c.; Y. Sabb. XVI, 15^c bot. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' may I bury my children if &c. (an oath frequently used by R. Tarfon). B. Mets. 85^a וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' that righteous man (Tarfon) who used to swear by the life of his children. Pes. 87^b וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' there was not a single prophet that did not survive four kings &c.; a. fr.—*Transf. a*) *to ruin*. Sabb. 147^b וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' the wine of P'rugitha and the baths of D. (luxurious life) ruined ten tribes of Israel. Kidd. IV, 14 (82^a); Tosef. ib. V, 15 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' I have ruined my livelihood (forfeited the privilege of support without toil like dumb animals); Y. ib. IV, end, 66^d (not וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו').—5) *to cover up, retain*. Ker. 5^a bot. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' the oil resorbed the scent and retained it; Hor. 11^b וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' (ed. Ven. וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו'; corr. acc.); Yalk. Ez. 387 (not וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו').—6) (denom. of וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו') *to make high and arched shoulders, to cause or pretend to be humpbacked*. Sot. VIII, 6 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' if anybody attempted to go back (desert the army), he (the officer) was empowered to beat him until he was humpbacked; Sifr. Dent. 198; Yalk. ib. 923. Tosef. Peah IV, 14 וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' (a beggar) who simulates a hump; Keth. 68^a; Y. Peah VIII, 21^b top וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו' (read: וכו' וכו' וכו' וכו').

קפודקא ch. same, *to force, overwhelm; to rob*. Targ. Hos. 176*